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## Wholesale Index in U.S. Rockets 5.2% in August

By Peter Milus

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—An explosion in farm and food prices drove the wholesale price index up 5.2 percent last month, most as much as it rose in all of last year, the Labor Department said today.

The rise in the farm and food price index was a seasonally adjusted 5.2 percent, far and away the highest since the government first published such adjusted figures in 1947.

The index reflected the surge that occurred after President Nixon ended his brief food price freeze on July 18. August wholesale prices were sampled by the department on Aug. 14.

The administration noted that many food prices have fallen back sharply since then. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz pointed out to newsmen at the White House that soybean prices have dropped 47 percent; wheat, 10 percent; corn, 30 percent; cattle, 15 percent; hogs, 35 percent, and broilers—chickens—27 percent.

He said that the August sampling caught prices at their peak, and that "my instinct is that we have seen the worst of the food price problem."

He conceded, however, that there remained a big wholesale food price increase that was going to be "reflected" in retail prices in the weeks ahead.

Mr. Shultz's effort to put a good face on the figures did nothing to assuage AFL-CIO President George Meany, who declared in an angry outburst that "these figures are beyond belief."

Harking back to the President's veto yesterday of the minimum wage bill, Mr. Meany asked: "How in the name of simple decency could the President deny the worst-paid workers in America an increase in their minimum wage when they have to pay these prices when they reach the retail level?"

"The President has made a mess out of the economy," Mr. Meany said. "He can't pass the blame to Congress, to workers or to anyone else. He created the mess. He perpetrated it. He has no plans for ending it. All his economic game plans, freezes and phases are an absolute failure."

The 6.2 percent rise in the overall wholesale index was a seasonally adjusted figure, and it, too, was the highest on record since the department began making adjustments. The unadjusted figure was 5.8 percent, the third-highest.

In all of 1972, the wholesale price index rose only 6.5 percent. The Labor Department said that the upward farm and food price leap accounted for 95 percent of the overall rise in August. Industrial commodity prices, meaning wholesale prices in the whole nonfarm, nonfood sector of the economy, rose an adjusted 0.4 percent for the month.

Beef Curbs Removed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The U.S. Cost of Living Council, in a surprise move today, lifted the ceilings on beef prices effective midnight Sunday. They had been scheduled to be lifted Sept. 12.

Mr. Shultz said the Russians bought perhaps two-thirds more beef than the United States last year.

Mr. Shultz, who will visit Moscow during a tour of major cities in the next three weeks, said the United States is now talking to the Soviet Union about the magnitude of wheat purchases.

The United States loaned the Russians \$750 million in the summer of 1972 to purchase grain for three years.

Soviet traders obtained 440 million bushels of grain. The result, he said, was higher prices for bread and flour.

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NONALIGNMENT TALK—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro addressing the nonaligned summit conference in Algiers. Behind him is Algerian President Houari Boumedienne.

## Day of Disunity at 3d-World Summit

### Sihanouk, Castro Clash on Russia

ALGIERS, Sept. 7 (AP).—The Soviet-Chinese rivalry produced a flare-up today in a plenary session of the nonaligned summit conference. The incident was a sharp clash between China's Premier Zhou Enlai and Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk, who interrupted the formal speechmaking to denounce Premier Castro and the Soviet Union for backing the "clique of traitors" of President Lon Nol in Phnom Penh.

But on the third day of the gathering Arab leaders have remained preoccupied with a Palestinian guerrilla group's detention of six Saudi Arabian hostages in a plane at Kuwait airport. Kuwait's ruler, Emir Sabah el-Salem el-Sabah, conferred almost continuously with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, President Hafez Assad of Syria and other Arab leaders.

Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat publicly disowned the terror group, but Arab sources said that King Faisal refused to receive the guerrilla leader. A source close to King Faisal earlier had described the commando as "terrorists and saboteurs."

Arabs Embarrassed  
The Arab rulers were clearly embarrassed by the spectacular demonstration of Arab disunity in the midst of the summit meeting at which they had hoped to rally the black African and Latin American countries to their cause in the Middle East conflict.

Mr. Arafat said that the Kuwait group, which first went into action by seizing the Saudi Embassy in Paris on the opening day of the summit conference Wednesday, had no connection with his Palestine Liberation Organization.

He said at a news conference that his organization "strongly condemned the Saudis' abduction, but he admitted that he did not know the identity of the men involved. He hinted that the guerrilla organization would try them for discrediting the movement if they ever fell into its hands."

Mr. Castro, wearing green battle fatigues, delivered a sweeping denunciation of "American imperialism" and "Zionism." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Will Act to Protect Rights

### Six Major Oil Firms Reject Take-Over of Assets by Libya

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Six international oil companies have firmly rejected Libya's declared take-over of 51 percent of their assets in that country, the Shell International Petroleum Co. said today.

The companies—Atlantic Richfield, Exxon, Mobil, Royal Dutch/Shell, Standard Oil of California and Texaco—said they were prepared to resume negotiations with Libya "to reach a mutually acceptable agreement."

The Shell statement said the companies were individually taking arbitration proceedings against the Libyan decree "as being contrary to existing agreements and the principles of international law."

Contrary to Law  
The action was also contrary to Libyan contractual law, it said. "The companies are not willing to accept terms imposed unilaterally in contravention of valid agreements and to which they were not able to agree in negotiations," Shell continued. "Each company individually intends to take such steps as it deems necessary to protect its rights."

The statement said that if the Libyan government curtailed production, the main effect would be reduced supplies of low-sulfur fuel oil. The impact would "undoubtedly have adverse repercussions elsewhere," it said.

The Shell statement said the Libyan decree seizing 51 percent of the companies—with compensation to be decided by a committee to be selected by the government—followed months of negotiations between the two sides.

During these negotiations, the government "consistently rejected the companies' proposals and demanded that the companies agree, under threat of nationalization, to substantially more onerous arrangements," the statement said.

"The compensation aspects of the decree," the statement continued, "clearly emphasize the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Negotiations Stalled

### Gunmen Hold Captives In Airliner at Kuwait

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, Lebanon, Sept. 7.—Five Arab gunmen and their Saudi Arabian hostages appeared to have settled down to spending the night in a Boeing-707 on the ground at the Kuwait airport after a day full of inconclusive negotiations, threats, deadlines and changes of mind.

At one point, the guerrillas said they had shot one of the group of hostages, whom they identified as the first secretary of the Saudi Embassy in Paris. They called for an ambulance to be sent, then refused to let the wounded man go unless the crew of the Kuwait Airlines jet—which had left the plane earlier in the day—re-boarded the craft. The Middle East News Agency said that the wounded man was taken to a hospital, but later Palestinian and Kuwaiti sources said the shooting was a hoax.

At that point, it was reported, the Kuwait control tower—which had been a center of communication with the terrorists and the site of an emergency cabinet meeting—cut off its contact with the airliner for the night.

The gunmen, reportedly headed by a 35-year-old doctor, were said to have refused negotiations with Palestine Liberation Organization representatives, an appeal to let PLO officials replace the hostages, and the offer of an automobile ride safely to the Iraqi border. Various reports said the plane was being flown to another Arab country did not develop.

These events were the latest in a series that began with the seizure Wednesday of the Paris embassy, a flight to Kuwait last night in a Syrian Arab Airlines Caravelle, and a flight over Saudi Arabia today during which the terrorists threatened to throw the hostages out of the Boeing-707, to which they had switched in Kuwait.

There have been conflicting reports of the number of hostages aboard. In Paris the Saudi Embassy said today that four Saudi diplomats were the only hostages on the plane. An embassy spokesman said that of 13 persons held captive at the outset of the attack, nine escaped or were freed Wednesday and yesterday. Other reports put the number at six.

Syria Flight Sought

Earlier tonight, the gunmen seeking the release of a jailed Palestinian guerrilla leader reportedly were preparing to fly with their hostages to Syria tonight.

The gunmen were demanding to go to Damascus but it was not certain that the Syrians would grant them permission to land, as they did last night as the gunmen flew over Damascus on their way from Paris to Kuwait.

The Kuwait airport control tower reported the gunmen sounded nervous as they repeatedly called in their demands mixed with insults, indicating impatience over the way the negotiations were going.

Earlier today, about eight hours after their 1:30 a.m. arrival, the gunmen flew out over Saudi Arabia in the Kuwait Boeing-707 and threatened to throw the hostages out of the plane one by one over the Saudi capital of Riyadh and blow up the plane in midair if Jordan did not release the imprisoned el Fatah leader Abu Daoud.

But Saudi leaders apparently called their bluff and the gunmen angrily returned to Kuwait at 12:30 p.m. to resume bargaining with Kuwait officials.

There they issued a new ultimatum to blow up the plane and the hostages at the Kuwait airport if Abu Daoud was not released by tomorrow morning.

However, Ali Yassin, a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, opened negotiations with the gunmen and later told newsmen: "I am optimistic the crisis is easing. The gunmen have agreed to leave Kuwait with the hostages provided a Syrian plane is made available to them."

The official Saudi radio reported that Mr. Yassin had promised them safe conduct to Damascus and that a plane would be prepared. There were unconfirmed reports that he also agreed to accompany them.

During the 23-hour siege of the Paris embassy, the gunmen, who (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Government Will Appeal

### Japan's Self-Defense Forces Declared Unlawful by Judge

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Sept. 7.—A District Court judge declared today that the existence of Japan's Self-Defense Forces of 232,500 men was unconstitutional.

The ruling, which shocked the government of Premier Kakuei Tanaka, was handed down by Judge Shigeo Fukushima of the Sapporo District Court in a case brought four years ago by farmers against the construction of a ground-to-air Nike missile base in what earlier had been a forest preserve.

The chief cabinet secretary, Susumu Nitada, announced immediately that the government would appeal the decision to the High Court. Ultimately, the case was expected to go to the Supreme Court.

"The government is convinced that the Self-Defense Forces are constitutional," he said in a short statement, prepared in advance.

Article 9 of the constitution states: "Surrendering sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes."

"In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized."

The government over the years—and its attorneys in the missile suit—argued that this provision forbids Japan from waging aggressive war but does not rule out the right of self-defense.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Kakuei Tanaka.

## Denies Drift From Europe

### Brandt Attempts to Placate French Fears of Bonn Policy

PARIS, Sept. 7 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today sought to allay French fears that Bonn will turn its back on the Common Market and chart a neutral course in Europe.

In an interview in the Paris newspaper France-Soir, Mr. Brandt said: "You tell me that there are currently three questions that worry the French: 'Will the Federal Republic turn its back on Europe? Will it draw away from the Common Market? And, particularly, from the agricultural market?'"

Mr. Brandt said, "Sincerely, I want to underline that the answer to these three questions is a categorical no."

No Isolated Destiny  
"I want to repeat," he said, "what I have often said: Without good and confident relations between France and Germany, we cannot build European union."

Mr. Brandt said that "neutrality is not bad in itself if we think of Sweden, Switzerland or some other countries. But such a possibility does not exist for the Federal Republic or for Western Europe as a whole."

He said West Germany "will not have an isolated destiny. It is solidly bound to the Common Market."

To certain circles, some people are still haunted by the idea that the Federal Republic—or any other European state—could lead a policy of rapprochement toward the West or the East," Mr. Brandt said.

"I don't know if in the past it was possible to think such a choice existed. What I do know is that today it is not possible. And even less for the Federal Republic than for another country."

France's minister of agriculture, Jacques Chirac, recently set off a crossfire of criticism between Paris and Bonn when he said in an interview, "Germany worries me because it is keeping its distance from Europe."

EEC 9 Increase Consultation on Foreign Policies  
COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7 (AP).—The European Economic Community today announced plans for increased political consultation between member countries and for a special communications network linking their foreign ministries.

The decisions were made public in a report on a meeting that EEC foreign ministers held here last month. The meeting's decisions were approved by the nine member governments.

The foreign ministers decided to meet four times instead of twice a year. Daily contact will be maintained over a special teletype circuit.

Danish Foreign Minister Knud H. Andersen, current chairman of the ministerial sessions, emphasized that the organizational improvements do not change the informal, noninstitutional nature of the cooperation.

Last year's Paris summit meeting of EEC heads of government called for a start toward achieving political unity by the end of this decade, and today's report was considered a small step in that direction.



ATTACK ABORTED—Argentine soldiers and policemen stand guard over guerrillas lying on the sidewalk. They were captured following an abortive assault on an army medical and supply center in Buenos Aires. A colonel was killed during the five-hour battle and 11 of the 50 leftist guerrillas were captured.

Tokyo Water Curb Ends  
TOKYO, Sept. 7 (AP).—Water restrictions imposed Aug. 20 in Tokyo were lifted yesterday because nearly three inches of rain had fallen in the last two days.



## Justification for Extralegal Acts

## Dayan Says Arabs' Rome Plot Shows Israel's Special Needs

TEL AVIV, Sept. 7 (AP)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday that the arrest in Rome of five Arab guerrillas armed with sophisticated Russian-made rocket launchers underscored the necessity for Israel to go outside international law to defend itself.

Gen. Dayan said that the Rome discovery showed that the guerrillas were supplied with modern weapons from Arab countries and at least indirectly from the Soviet Union. His remarks at a public meeting were reported by the state radio.

The minister said the seizure of the heat-seeking rockets Wed-

nesday was a serious development in the Israeli war against the guerrillas. But he added he did not think it would arouse world indignation like Israel's detouring of a Lebanese plane that it searched for Arab guerrilla leaders last month.

"We cannot employ the same tactics as the terrorists and we will not allow the operation of private individuals in our defense," he was quoted as saying. "Israel acts in the open as a responsible and ordered state," he added.

Gen. Dayan said that the rockets seized in Italy were "very effective weapons and they were aimed primarily at El Al," Israel's national airline. Reports from Rome said that the captured guerrillas confessed under interrogation that they planned to launch the rockets at an El Al plane.

"There is no effective way to hunt terrorists except on their breeding ground, even if this means transgressing conventional codes," Gen. Dayan said.

He added that the countries allowing the guerrillas to train and to operate freely "must be held responsible."

## Israeli, U.S. Tip-Offs

ROME, Sept. 7 (UPI)—A tip-off from Israeli security services led to the discovery and arrest of the Arab terrorist group, Italian newspapers reported.

According to reports, another warning had come from the Federal Aviation Administration of the United States. A secret circular from the agency on Aug. 31 cautioned Italian authorities that within two weeks Palestinian terrorists might try to sabotage jetliners in airports or during takeoff.

Sources close to the judicial inquiry into the plot stated yesterday that it was uncovered just in time Wednesday, thanks to collaboration of security organizations "on the international level."

Investigators are trying to find out whether the five Arabs of the alleged commando group, who are now in prison, had accomplices in the country and how the equipment they had planned to use reached Rome.

Two missile launchers, fully operational with rockets, were seized in a police raid on a two-room apartment that one of the five Arabs had rented for the month at the Roman beach suburb of Ostia, five miles south-west of Rome's international airport at Fiumicino.

The four other suspects had been observed moving the heavy equipment into the Ostia apartment Tuesday night, authorities said.

Security officials believe that the missile launchers were smuggled into this country component by component, possibly across the frontier with Yugoslavia, where controls are superficial at the height of the travel season.

The Arab who had rented the Ostia apartment told interrogators that two friends of his, Somalia, had asked him to store two large packages that he thought contained rolled-up rugs.

## Rhodesia Stiffens Anti-Terror Law

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 7 (Reuters)—A bill introduced in Parliament today would establish the death penalty as punishment for harboring guerrillas, failing to report their presence, for recruiting guerrilla training or recruiting people for such training. It is expected that the bill will become law in about a week.

The bill, to amend the Law and Order Act, was introduced by Minister of Justice Desmond Lardner-Burke. Twenty years imprisonment is now the maximum penalty for the crimes cited in the amendment.

The bill also would increase the maximum penalty for terrorism or sabotage from 30 years' imprisonment or death to life imprisonment or death. It also would enable the justice minister to ban any gathering for 12 months and would extend the law penalizing the destructive use of explosives so that it would cover railroad lines, roads and airport runways.



GETTING AT THE SOURCE—Policemen in a rowboat cut the steel wires of a polluted shellfish bed off the Naples coast. Magistrates ordered illegal shellfish beds destroyed, blaming mussels for the cholera epidemic which broke out in the area.

## But New Cases Are Declining

## Another Death in Naples Laid to Cholera

ROME, Sept. 7 (Reuters)—Italy's cholera outbreak claimed another victim today—a 70-year-old woman from Naples, where the disease struck first.

The national death toll remained at 19, however, because of the correction of a mistaken diagnosis on an earlier victim. But it could rise to 21 if tests

confirm that two other persons who died in Naples were killed by the disease.

Prof. Gaetano di Stefano, chief medical officer of the Rome area, said the danger of an epidemic in the capital appeared to have been averted. But he warned that the virus was still about and residents should continue

health precautions laid down by the authorities.

In both Naples and Rome, hospital admissions of suspected cholera cases continued to drop, while in Bari the situation remained stable.

## Presidential Visit

President Giovanni Leone today visited the worst hit areas, Naples and Bari, and visited hospitals where cases are being treated.

In Cotugno Hospital in Naples, Mr. Leone spent more than an hour touring the wards where confirmed cases were being treated.

In Cagliari, Sardinia, two more confirmed cases of cholera were reported, for a total of four there.

Official statements on the disease are now generally positive, but a leading doctor in Naples was less optimistic and suggested the whole nation should be vaccinated. The doctor, Prof. Marcello Piazza, head of Naples Infectious Diseases Clinic, told the Naples Daily II Mattino that the virus was far more widespread than generally thought and could spread to a number of other cities.

In Naples, an Italian Navy minesweeper was dragging out the long steel cables on which fishermen cultivate mussels, and dumping them out in deep water. Ecology Minister Achille Occhetto, in a statement today, blamed "polluted seas and dirty cities" for the cholera. "Especially in the Mediterranean, the breaking point between man and his environment is now close," he added.

## Six Major Oil Firms Reject Take-Over of Assets by Libya

(Continued from Page 1)

arbitrary and confiscatory nature of the Libyan government action. The experience of enterprises nationalized in Libya provides little evidence that the Libyan government would respect the rights of the companies.

"The companies individually have taken, or will take, steps to institute arbitration proceedings against this action as being contrary to existing agreements and the principles of international law," it said.

## Inaccurate Reports

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 7 (AP)—Widely published reports indicating that Libya plans to raise the price of crude oil to \$6 a barrel are inaccurate, an ex-

## Brazil's Anniversary

BRASILIA, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Brazil's military regime today showed off its strength in marking the 15th anniversary of the country's independence. About 25,000 persons here witnessed a parade featuring 12 newly acquired Mirage jets.

## His Moscow Trip Canceled

## Grass Fears Use of Détente To Suppress Right of Dissent

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (AP)—Günter Grass has lashed out against any compromise of the right to express dissenting views as a price for an easing of tensions between East and West.

The German writer scathingly rejected the reasons behind the cancellation by the West German ambassador in Moscow of his long-planned trip to the Soviet capital this week.

In an interview, Mr. Grass made it clear he still endorses fully the policies of détente pursued by Chancellor Willy Brandt.

But he must speak out, he said, because of the danger he thinks is stalking Soviet dissidents as writer Alexander T. Solzhenitsyn and physicist Andrei D. Sakharov.

Mr. Grass will go to the United States Sept. 16 in connection with the publishing there of his latest book, "Diary of a Sinner," and to attend the opening of the United Nations General Assembly.

Chancellor Brandt will address the UN session as both East and West Germany become full-fledged members, a direct result of the policies that Mr. Brandt has launched since coming to power in 1969.

Mr. Grass spoke freely on a wide range of topics, but with a heavy emphasis on political interpretation and the obligation of writers living in freedom to speak out because many of their colleagues in other places often cannot.

## Bonn Backs Envy

Mr. Grass said he was to have conducted an evening of literary readings Sept. 4 in Moscow, an invitation by some Russian writers passed on to him last December by West German Ambassador Ulrich Sahm. Then on Sept. 2 he said Mr. Sahm asked him that he should not come at this time because of the nervousness in the Soviet capital resulting from the conflict between Soviet authorities and their domestic critics.

The writer subsequently made both the original telegram and his reply to the Bonn Foreign Ministry public. The Foreign Ministry had backed Mr. Sahm's action.

"There no longer is an invitation for me," he declared. For the future, he added, "Heinrich Böll and I would like to take a private trip and visit colleagues there and inform ourselves and if necessary also take a position concerning what we would learn and which should be brought to public attention."

Mr. Böll is a Nobel Prize winner for literature. He and Mr. Grass are the two most prominent West German writers to emerge after World War II. Mr. Grass described public support for Mr. Solzhenitsyn and Mr. Sakharov and the other Soviet civil rights dissidents "as an obligation to colleagues of the first order."

## Problems Not Isolated

"But there is more to it," he declared. "Because what Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov say does not only affect the Soviet Union. We no longer can see our problems isolated within national frameworks. Both great powers—United States and Soviet Union—are in a crisis that they apparently cannot overcome. This must be seen out of a pure sense of survival."

"It is apparent that the United States has not mastered the effects and after effects of the Vietnam war, which makes the vulnerability of the system in the United States clear."

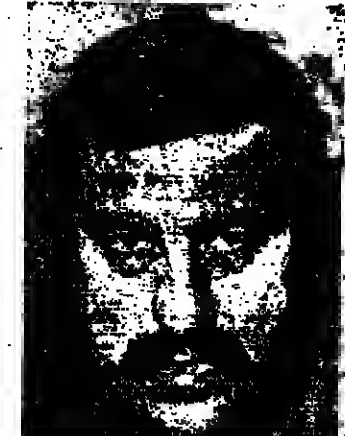
"It is apparent that the Soviet Union, 50 years after the October Revolution, no longer is able to find a way out of the conset of Stalinism, out of the methods of

Stalinism. Although it is a great and powerful country that has accomplished much, it does not extend to its own citizens even that measure of critique and self-presentation that certainly would be appropriate for a Socialist society."

## On Détente

He emphasized that it is not only on the Communist side where purely power politics are played. Referring to the recent meeting in the United States of President Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, he said, "When I see how these two Victorians slap each other's arms, I do not get a good feeling." He continued:

"This cannot be the meaning of a policy of an easing of tensions. This way there is in the foreground a main thrust of economic agreement with some agreements on atomic armaments. But that which policies of an easing of tensions should bring... more information between the



Günter Grass

blocks, more freedom to do what one likes, more cultural contact are put in the background."

"Worse still, cultural politics become the compromise mode for the economic agreements at questions of security. That's why for me, the way it occurs the meeting between Nixon and Brezhnev is more of a depressing sign because here the two powers, who are both in a crisis for different reasons, fall to each other's arms with agreements done at the expense of others."

## Sakharov Says Wide Publicity Prevents Action Against Him

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Dissident scientist Andrei D. Sakharov said in an interview published today that he thinks the worldwide publicity he has received will prevent the Soviet government from taking action against him.

"I think that the world will save me," he said. "The newspaper Algemeen Dagblad said it interviewed Mr. Sakharov, a renowned nuclear physicist, by telephone in Moscow."

Asked whether he was afraid because of the official condemnation he has received since he openly criticized the Soviet system, Mr. Sakharov told the newspaper he was no more afraid than before.

"I do not believe that something will happen to me," he said in the interview. "The whole world is watching me. I know that newspapers all over the world are watching me. I know that newspapers all over the world are writing about me, that they are supporting me. I think that the world will save me."

Asked how he was standing up

under the critical pressure, Mr. Sakharov said:

"My condition is not bad. I read newspapers and I am around me for what happens. It also helps my condition will become better than it presently is."

He also shrugged off criticism by Soviet composers Aram Khachaturian and Dmitri Shostakovich who recently signed statements condemning the male scientist and fellow dissident Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, a Nobel Prize-winning novelist.

"All protests in our country are a result of tradition," he said in the interview. "These statements are definitely not good for me. However, I think they are even worse for them. They have booked a very uncomfortable victory."

The newspaper said Mr. Sakharov spoke in faulty German as he coughed throughout the interview.

Asked if it is dangerous for him to talk with foreigners, the scientist said: "Not at all. I talk with foreigners every day. The telephone it is a bit more difficult but otherwise, I have no trouble on that score."

Mr. Sakharov said, "I do not know and I could not care less when asked if he thought the telephone interview was monitored by Soviet authorities the newspaper said.

## Calif. Assembly Moves to Renew Death Penalty

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 7.—The State Assembly yesterday approved legislation to restore the mandatory death penalty in California for 11 specific types of first-degree murder.

The action, which followed a two-hour debate, virtually assures restoration of capital punishment, which was struck down earlier by State and U.S. Supreme Court decisions.

A referendum known as Proposition 13, which allowed the legislature to restore the death penalty, was approved by a margin of 2-1 by voters in November. A 52-to-35 Assembly vote sent the capital punishment bill back to the State Senate for its expected agreement with certain amendments.

Gov. Ronald Reagan has said that he would sign such a measure into law in response to the passage of Proposition 13 by the electorate. It would be effective on Jan. 1.

The bill provides for the mandatory death penalty for 11 crimes, including murder of an on-duty police officer, multiple slayings, murder-for-hire, murder to prevent a witness to a crime from testifying, murder by a person who has a prior first-degree murder conviction, and murders connected with robbery, kidnapping, rape, burglary, lewd acts with children under 14 and train-wrecking that results in death.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Hannah Resigns As AID Director

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—John A. Hannah is resigning as director of the Agency for International Development and Daniel Parker of the Parker pen firm will be nominated to succeed him, the White House announced today.

Mr. Hannah, 70, former president of Michigan State University, has directed the agency since 1969. His resignation will be effective Sept. 30, the White House said.

Mr. Parker, 48, is board chairman of the Janesville, Wis., pen company and has been with the firm since 1950.

## 132 Israeli Passports Stolen in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Police said today that 132 Israeli passports were stolen three days ago from the Italian Consulate and cited the possibility that Arab guerrillas may have engineered the theft.

A consulate secretary told police that the consulate was burglarized when the offices were closed. Police said nothing else was stolen. The Israeli documents were in the Italian Consulate in connection with routine visa applications from Israelis.

## Justice Douglas, 74, Reported 'Doing Fine'

SEATTLE, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, 74, was "doing fine" today after being hospitalized for a gastrointestinal disorder on his return from a three-week visit to China, a hospital spokesman said. The justice was hospitalized yesterday afternoon, shortly after his flight from Tokyo landed here. Officials at the University of Washington Hospital said that Mr. Douglas was "doing fine and his condition is stable." His illness was described as a common one for travelers.

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## U.S.-Soviet Link For Health Data

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (AP)—Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Casper W. Weinberger completed a nine-day visit to the Soviet Union today and announced a Telex link between Washington and Moscow to speed exchange of health information.

Mr. Weinberger's visit was to review progress made on the one-year-old Soviet-American agreement to cooperate in medical science and public health.

At a news conference, Mr. Weinberger and Boris V. Petrovsky, Soviet health minister, agreed that progress had been made on cooperation to fight heart disease and cancer and to work together on environmental health questions.

Mr. Weinberger said the Telex link had "great symbolic significance," but also would permit scientists to exchange important information such as the effectiveness of experimental cancer

## German Flights Late; Slowdown in 100th Day

FRANKFURT, Sept. 7 (AP)—Commercial flights were delayed an average of one hour at major West German airports today as the nationwide flight controllers' slowdown entered its 100th day.

"We have no reason to change our position of working strictly according to regulations," said Wolfgang Kassehohm, chairman of the Federation of German Flight Controllers.

The flight controllers began their work-to-rule slowdown last May to press demands for better wages and working conditions and improved equipment.



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## WEATHER

ALABAMA	0	Onsable
ALABAMA	20	Cloudy
ALASKA	25	Fair
ARIZONA	20	Fair
ARKANSAS	20	Fair
CALIFORNIA	20	Fair
COLORADO	20	Fair
CONNECTICUT	20	Fair
DELAWARE	20	Fair
FLORIDA	20	Fair
GEORGIA	20	Fair
ILLINOIS	20	Fair
INDIANA	20	Fair
IOWA	20	Fair
KANSAS	20	Fair
KENTUCKY	20	Fair
LOUISIANA	20	Fair
MAINE	20	Fair
MARYLAND	20	Fair
MASSACHUSETTS	20	Fair
MICHIGAN	20	Fair
MINNESOTA	20	Fair
MISSISSIPPI	20	Fair
MISSOURI	20	Fair
MONTANA	20	Fair
NEBRASKA	20	Fair
NEVADA	20	Fair
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	Fair
NEW JERSEY	20	Fair
NEW YORK	20	Fair
NORTH CAROLINA	20	Fair
NORTH DAKOTA	20	Fair
OHIO	20	Fair
OKLAHOMA	20	Fair
OREGON	20	Fair
PENNSYLVANIA	20	Fair
RHODE ISLAND	20	Fair
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	Fair
SOUTH DAKOTA	20	Fair
TENNESSEE	20	Fair
TEXAS	20	Fair
UTAH	20	Fair
Vermont	20	Fair
VIRGINIA	20	Fair
WASHINGTON	20	Fair
WEST VIRGINIA	20	Fair
WISCONSIN	20	Fair
WYOMING	20	Fair



## Questioned on Wiretapping

## Kissinger Tells Senate Panel Will Work With Congress

By Fred Fariss

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger went to the Hill today pledging to work closely with Congress and to shape a "new world" of a but ran into intense Senate questioning about wiretapping of White House aides.

Senators, including Foreign Relations Chairman J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., hinted his confirmation as secretary of state might be delayed until the committee reports a report on wiretapping.

Sen. Fulbright said he agreed with that.

But Sen. George D. Aiken, of Vermont, ranking Republican on the panel and dean of GOP senators, urged that the committee delay Mr. Kissinger's nomination, noting that his presence will be required at the United Nations when the world body convenes at the end of this month.

Today's session—Mr. Kissinger's first performance in a Capitol Hill hearing—was held in the Senate Caucus Room, the chamber used by the Watergate committee in its televised public inquiry. A crowd of spectators watched.

## General Attempt

Mr. Kissinger declined to tell the committee the results of the phone tapping of his aides, which began in 1969, although he acknowledged it was part of a White House attempt to find out who was leaking sensitive information to the press.

He reportedly had been put on the telephone of 13 government officials and four journalists between May, 1969, and February, 1970.

Under persistent questioning, Kissinger said some leaks in his staff were discovered and "appropriate action was taken." But he said, "I would not go into individual names"—even in closed session.

He said his staff had been ordered to name those officials had access to leaked information after then Attorney General John Mitchell and the late director, J. Edgar Hoover, assured President Nixon the staff were legal and the best to plug the leaks. He said leaks to the press involved serious within the high-level national security council, emergency contingency planning and military operations.

Mr. Kissinger, whom President Nixon nominated Aug. 22 to succeed William F. Rogers as secretary of state, said it was up to FBI and the Justice Department whether to make a wiretap

The secretary-designate opened his testimony with a six-page statement in which he said that, although the administration disagrees with Congress' order halting U.S. bombing of Cambodia, "it will not attempt to circumvent it."

In a plain effort to win support from the Senate critics of administration foreign policy, he said, "Our task is to define—together—the contours of a new world and to shape America's contribution to it."

"With goodwill on all sides, I deeply believe we can reach this goal."

Pledging to seek advice from many segments of the nation, he said, "Our foreign policy cannot be effective if it reflects only the sporadic and esoteric initiatives of a small group of specialists."

Then, meeting head-on an issue that has sparked criticism of the administration claim of executive privilege, which prevented Mr. Kissinger from testifying in the past, he said:

"I shall be prepared to testify formally on all my activities. In other words, I shall testify with respect to all matters traditionally covered by secretaries of state and on my duties as assistant to the President concerning interdepartmental issues."

"I will not claim executive privilege in either capacity except for the one area customarily invoked by cabinet officers, that is, direct communications with the President or the actual deliberations of the National Security Council."

In naming Mr. Kissinger to be secretary of state, Mr. Nixon said he would also remain the President's national security adviser. The President said this would improve cooperation between the White House and State Department on foreign policy.

Delicate Initiatives

Mr. Kissinger noted that in the last four years "there were many delicate initiatives that required a high degree of secrecy and concentration of effort."

He was a key figure in negotiations to end the Vietnam war, opening the channel between Washington and Peking and improving relations with Moscow.

"Crucial foundations were laid" during that time, he said, for a permanent structure of peace which future administrations would inherit.

With that period now behind, he said, "it is the President's objective to make policy more accessible to the scrutiny and the views of Congress."

While the administration "cannot give up basic principles," he said, "we shall work to shape a broad consensus on our national goals and to confine differences to technical issues."

He also told the senators: "We shall work constructively and openly with our partners in Europe and Japan to give new impetus to associations based on shared purposes and ideals."

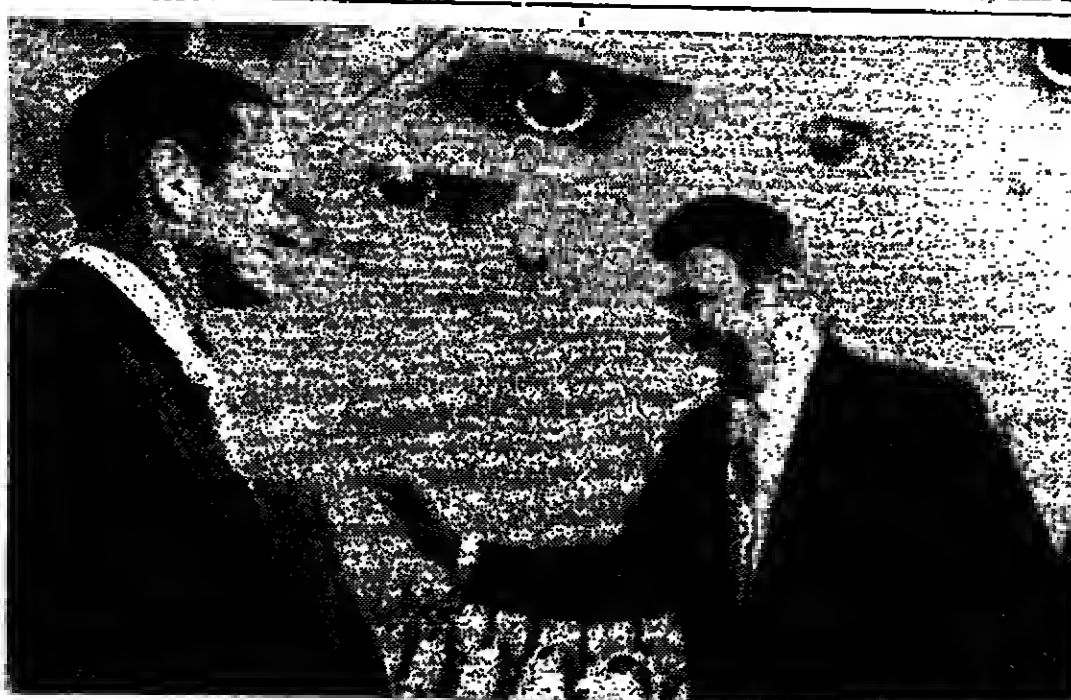
He made these other points:

- There is hope the arms race can be halted and the armament burden reduced because of new relations developed with China and the Soviet Union.

- The United States faces unprecedented issues transcending borders and ideologies. He urged world cooperation in fighting shortages of food and energy.

- He was hopeful about American prospects in the world despite traumatic events at home which cast lengthening shadows on our traditional optimism and self-esteem.

Mr. Kissinger added: "Where once a soaring optimism tempted us to dare too much, a shrinking spirit could lead us to attempt too little. Such an attitude—and the foreign policy it would produce—would deal a savage blow to global stability."



KEEPING MUM—Donald Nixon (right), brother of the President, waves off a newsman with a "no comment," refusing to talk about the tapping of his phone.

## Concerning Surveillance of His Brother

## Nixon, Secret Service Differ on Wiretap

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—Despite a White House statement yesterday that any Secret Service wiretap on the telephone of the President's brother would be "related to the protective function" of the agency, a Secret Service spokesman said later that the brother would not have been covered under the service's protective mission.

The spokesman said that the Secret Service has legal authority to provide security services for a President and his "immediate family," which would not include the brother, F. Donald Nixon.

The conflicting statements followed a Washington Post report that President Nixon had once directed the Secret Service to monitor the telephone conversations of his brother, a businessman whose activities have sometimes caused political problems for the President.

The President's brother, 58, who reportedly was under electronic surveillance for more than a year, refused to comment yesterday when reached by newsmen, the Associated Press said. He is

the vice-president of a hotel chain. In 1961, he filed a bankruptcy petition listing his debts as totaling \$206,000. He had received a \$205,000 loan from Howard Hughes in 1966.

The reports were confirmed by an official of the Senate Watergate committee who said that its investigators had obtained the same information from a White House employee.

The committee official said that the matter was not being pursued by the panel, however, because it appeared to be outside the specific jurisdiction of the select committee and "it only confirmed a pattern that we already knew existed. We knew they didn't trust one another."

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, D., N.M., called the allegations "alarming" in a letter he sent yesterday afternoon to James J. Rowley, the Secret Service director. The senator said that in his view the wiretapping would have been "outside the scope of Secret Service responsibility for the physical protection of the President."

Sen. Montoya is a member of the Watergate committee and is chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee which has jurisdiction over the Secret Service. In the latter capacity, Sen. Montoya asked Mr. Rowley to supply him with "complete details" of any electronic surveillance undertaken by the Secret Service, including the number of taps, the duration, the reasons for them and the statutory authority for having maintained them.

Neither the White House nor the Secret Service would comment specifically on the allegations.

Talk With Nixon

Gerald L. Warren, the White House deputy press secretary, told newsmen that he had discussed the report with the President. While Mr. Warren said he could not comment directly, he declared that he was "certain that any monitoring of the President's immediate family by the Secret Service would have related to the protective function of the Secret Service."

A spokesman for the agency declined to comment directly on the report. Asked to define the authority of the Secret Service, the spokesman said that it was outlined in Section 505 of Title 18 of the United States Code, which provides for the security of a President and "his immediate family."

Asked whether a brother or an in-law would qualify legally as part of the President's "immediate family," the Secret Service official said that the best reply would be to list those who currently are considered to warrant the agency's protection. He said that the list was limited to Mr. Nixon, his wife and their two daughters, Tricia Nixon Cox and Julie Nixon Eisenhower.

Yesterday, the President vetoed an inflation-busting and cease-fire union-backed bill raising the minimum wage from \$1.80 an hour to \$2.20 and extending minimum-wage coverage to seven million workers.

Assuming the veto is sustained in the House, as expected, the question will then be whether the administration will be willing to make real concessions to work out a compromise bill that the President will sign, or will hold out for his bill or nothing.

The White House has told us that the President isn't seeking confrontation with Congress, a Senate Republican said. "We'll find out whether they mean it as we work on each piece of legislation in controversy."

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## 515 Military Work at Other U.S. Agencies

## Although Civil Office Is Banned for Them

By Michael Geller

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—A Pentagon survey shows that 515 military officers on active duty with the armed forces are assigned to full-time jobs in 20 government agencies outside the Department of Defense.

The service-wide survey, which Pentagon officials say is probably the first of its kind, was begun within recent months in response to questions from Congress about the extent of military officers' involvement in government agencies outside the Pentagon.

The assignment of these officers—and the question of whether such assignments violated federal statutes prohibiting military men from holding "civil office"—first became an important issue in May when Army Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr. was designated White House chief of staff, taking on the duties once filled by President Nixon's former aide, H. R. Haldeman.

The assignment of Gen. Haig—who brought with him to the White House at least three other active-duty and retired military staff assistants—was challenged by a handful of lawmakers, including Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., the acting chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Rep. John E. Moss, D., Calif.

Response to Symington

The Pentagon survey, made in response to questions by Sen. Symington, shows that a dozen military officers are assigned to the White House, with 37 more to the executive office of the President and five more working for the Vice President.

The largest contingent, 224, is at the Selective Service Commission, with 60 at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 47 at the Department of Transportation (mostly with the Federal Aviation Administration) and 33 with the Atomic Energy Commission.

The State Department has 19 military officers assigned there, Commerce has 11, Interior has four and Justice has one.

The Canal Zone government in Panama has 40 officers assigned and the National Science Foundation has 12.

The remainder are scattered through an assortment of agencies ranging from the Coast of Living Council to the Environmental Protection Agency and American Battle Monuments Commission.

In addition to the 515 officers accounted for, the Pentagon says 91 are assigned outside the Pentagon to "classified activities."

Some members of Congress who are critical about the movement of Gen. Haig (who is now retired from the military) and others to the White House say that they are concerned about an overall military point of view which could come to dominate White House thinking. Aside from active-duty and retired officers, there are also a number of former civilian Pentagon officials working there.

## FBI Wins an Easy One

## If at First You Do Succeed, Don't Go Back for Seconds

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (UPI)—An FBI agent was in a midtown bank yesterday investigating a robbery last week and he asked a teller if she could describe the robber.

The teller answered that the robber looked "a lot like the man standing in that line over there. You know, I believe that is the same man."

The agent then went over and stood behind the man. Sure enough, when the man reached the window he passed a robbery note, the FBI said.

The unidentified agent then tapped him on the shoulder and informed him of his constitutional rights. John Curry Hyman, 35, of New York, was charged with bank robbery.

## Ehrlichman Pleads Not Guilty In Break-In in Ellsberg Case

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7 (AP)—John D. Ehrlichman, former domestic-affairs adviser to President Nixon, pleaded not guilty today to burglary, conspiracy and perjury charges. Later, he said that he would remain silent publicly about the case, which involves the 1971 break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

"I'm going to be following the unvarying practice of having no comment on this matter until its final disposition," Mr. Ehrlichman told newsmen.

His attorney, Joseph Ball, declined to answer most questions but said, "I think if this were not a politically involved matter, we wouldn't be here. . . . My information so far is that he's not guilty of any crime."

Mr. Ehrlichman was the third of four defendants to surrender on an indictment stemming from the break-in, which occurred when Mr. Ellsberg was being investigated in connection with the leak of the Pentagon papers. Former White House aide David Young Jr. surrendered earlier today and pleaded not guilty. R. Egil Krogh Jr. pleaded innocent yesterday. The fourth defendant, G. Gordon Liddy, has not yet been arraigned.

Smiles in Court

Mr. Ehrlichman, in a rumpled gray suit, smiled and appeared composed as he stood before Superior Court Judge James G. Kots and was formally accused. He answered "not guilty" when asked for a plea.

He was released without bail on his own recognizance but was ordered to go immediately to the Los Angeles County Jail to be booked, fingerprinted and photographed. One of his attorneys was overheard objecting to the necessity for the booking procedure since Mr. Ehrlichman is so well known. However, they did not ask the judge to waive the practice.

His trial date will be set Sept. 20.

Judge Kots said that the transcript of grand-jury proceedings will remain sealed until 10 days after the last defendant, Liddy, is arraigned.

Mr. Ehrlichman, 48, came here from his home in Seattle unexpectedly. He originally had said that he would surrender Tuesday but changed his mind because of "business matters" in Washington on Tuesday.

He received permission from the judge to be absent from pre-

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## MA Leader

## Indicted in

## and Misuse

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The board chairman of the American Medical Association and five other North Carolina men were indicted by a federal grand jury today on charges of application of bank funds in conspiracy involving nearly \$13 million.

John Robert Kernode of Wilmington, N.C., the AMA chairman and formerly board chairman of the North State Bank in Burlington, was charged in indictments returned in U.S. District Court in Winston-Salem.

Kernode and Norman Smith, former president of the North State Bank and former member of the North Carolina State Banking Commission, were accused of conspiring to obtain unsecured loans from their own interests.

They were accused of misapplying \$506,000 in bank funds for loans.

Kernode, 58, and three of others were charged in a 19-count indictment with conspiring to make such loans for their interests, paying bank funds checks which had insufficient funds to back them and depleting the United States based on unsecured government bank regulations.

The four were charged with using more than \$137,000 in the on overdraft accounts with issuing \$639,000 in unsecured loans.

The maximum penalty upon conviction on each count of misapplying bank funds is five years prison and a \$10,000 fine, and same penalties apply for each conspiracy count.

Israeli Exhibit Bombed

BERLIN, Sept. 7 (UPI)—A all home-made bomb exploded at the Israel stand at the international radio and television exhibition tonight and damaged equipment, police said. There were injuries. A police spokesman said officers found a second bomb in a wastepaper basket next to the stand.

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## Murderers Rarely Repeat Crime, Convict Wrote, and Then He Did

TRENTON, N.J., Sept. 7 (AP)—"The chance of most murderers repeating the offense are quite low," wrote Wesley Meininger.

At the time, two months ago, Meininger was serving a state prison sentence for manslaughter and was part of an inmate detail working at the governor's mansion.

He wrote the words in a letter to a Trenton newspaper in defense of work-release programs for prisoners.

Wednesday, Meininger was held without bail on charges that he took a hatchet and killed a man on Sunday while out on his first weekend pass from the James State Prison Farm near Trenton.

Meininger, 39, was arraigned accused of killing John J. Leubman, 68, in a dispute over a woman.

The convict accused Mr. Leubman of having an affair with the woman that Meininger was fond of, a prison spokesman said.

Meininger gave himself up to a newspaper reporter on Monday. Mr. Leubman's body was discovered in his Trenton apartment Sunday.

In his letter, Meininger had written: "If the governor isn't worried about having a murderer working in his household and around his family, do you feel there is much for the public to be concerned about?"

Nixon Softens His Criticism Of Congress, Sees Mansfield

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI)—In an apparent gesture of conciliation toward Congress, President Nixon met with Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., today and substantially softened his earlier criticism of the legislative record.

The embattled President drew sharp Democratic criticism Wednesday, when he charged Congress with a "very disappointing performance" so far this year.

Today, in what appeared to be an effort to placate the lawmakers and open the way for a better relationship, Mr. Nixon had breakfast with Sen. Mansfield and sought to take the sting out of his Wednesday statement, according to Sen. Mansfield.

He said the President explained that in expressing his disappointment Wednesday, "he wasn't referring to the overall record of Congress, which he thought was quite good. He was thinking of his own specific proposals" on energy and other subjects.

The Democratic leader, who has been among the President's sharpest critics on the Vietnam war and many other issues, said he regarded the President's comments to him yesterday as "an omen, a prelude to better and closer relations between Congress and the White House."

He said he thought the President's remarks definitely conveyed the sense that Mr. Nixon wants to hold out the hand of conciliation to Congress.

The meeting between the two men was the first private breakfast meeting they have had in several months. Earlier in Mr. Nixon's term, the two customarily met for breakfast about once a month. Sen. Mansfield said: "He looked better than I've seen him in a long time. Better than I had anticipated. He didn't look like the man I saw on TV in California. He looked better last Wednesday [on TV] and better still today."

Many observers consider an improvement of the President's relations with Congress essential if Mr. Nixon is to restore some of the strength he has lost as a result of the Watergate scandal.

Further Meetings

Sen. Mansfield said that Mr. Nixon mentioned the desirability of further meetings. The President is to meet shortly with Speaker of the House Carl Albert,

the vice-president of a hotel chain. In 1961, he filed a bankruptcy petition listing his debts as totaling \$206,000. He had received a \$205,000 loan from Howard Hughes in 1966.

The reports were confirmed by an official of the Senate Watergate committee who said that its investigators had obtained the same information from a White House employee.

The committee official said that the matter was not being pursued by the panel, however, because it appeared to be outside the specific jurisdiction of the select committee and "it only confirmed a pattern that we already knew existed. We knew they didn't trust one another."

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya, D., N.M., called the allegations "alarming" in a letter he sent yesterday afternoon to James J. Rowley, the Secret Service director. The senator said that in his view the wiretapping would have been "outside the scope of Secret Service responsibility for the physical protection of the President."

Neither the White House nor the Secret Service would comment specifically on the allegations.

Talk With Nixon

Gerald L. Warren, the White House deputy press secretary, told newsmen that he had discussed the report with the President. While Mr. Warren said he could not comment directly, he declared that he was "certain that any monitoring of the President's immediate family by the Secret Service would have related to the protective function of the Secret Service."

A spokesman for the agency declined to comment directly on the report. Asked to define the authority of the Secret Service, the spokesman said that it was outlined in Section 505 of Title 18 of the United States Code, which provides for the security of a President and "his immediate family."

## 270 End Revolt At Illinois Prison

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 7 (AP)—Rebelling prisoners at Stateville Penitentiary released 10 guards held as hostages and returned to their cells last night after officials threatened to send in state police



## A New Mideast Initiative

Mr. Nixon apparently has decided to launch a major new initiative to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute. This is a development of the first order. Some will wonder if the President is not looking for a distracting foreign-policy high-wire act in perhaps the one place in the world where such an act remains possible. But there are solid reasons for him to proceed. The departure of Soviet combat units from Egypt enables Mr. Nixon to address the question without the earlier risks of Soviet-American complications. The Soviet departure, Egypt's own demonstrated military incapacity and Mr. Nixon's immense first-term support of Israel in diplomacy, aid and arms make it untenable for either the Israelis or their American friends to claim that he is ignoring Israel's legitimate security needs. At a time when other old international disputes are being eased, it becomes increasingly an anomaly that the Arab-Israeli question remains untreated and raw.

Then there is oil. Mr. Nixon said on Wednesday—for the first time, plainly and accurately—that the growing American reliance on Arab oil is "tied up" with the Arab-Israeli dispute. "That is why the and Dr. Kissinger have put at the highest priority moving toward making some progress toward the settlement of that dispute." The President rejected suggestions of bowing to oil blackmail but noted that "one of the dividends" of a settlement would be a steadier oil flow. He is right. Arab volatility and the temptations of the market make it unreasonable to expect that a Mideast settlement would end our energy jitters. But a settlement—even, to an extent, a settlement effort—would remove from the Arabs' oil bargaining hand one high card they are now threatening to play. It would smooth the roughest political irritant in Arab-American relations as a whole. It would deny Arab "radicals" the chief weapon they wield against "the responsible Arab leaders," in Mr. Nixon's words.

The crucial questions are, of course, how the United States tries to facilitate a settlement and what kind of settlement it tries to facilitate. "Both sides need to start negotiating," Mr. Nixon declared. "It's in the interest of the whole area for us to get those negotiations off dead center. That is why we will use our influence with Israel and . . . what influence we have with the various Arab states . . ." It has been the Israelis' entirely reasonable position that their Arab neighbors must sit down with them to negotiate before Israel would specify its terms. In emphasizing the negotiating process, in calling for movement by both sides, and in avoiding any prejudgment of what the terms (especially the territorial

terms) of a settlement should be, Mr. Nixon made exactly the proper move at this time. Former Secretary of State William Rogers undercut whatever chances the "Rogers plan" may have had in 1969-70 by specifying, before talks had begun, what concessions he believed Israel should make. After that, Arabs had no incentive to negotiate. Mr. Nixon and Dr. Kissinger have that precedent, and their own considerable experience in international negotiations, on which to build.

The elements giving the United States "influence with Israel" are easy to identify: American friendship for Israel, Mr. Nixon's first-term support of Israel and Israel's great dependence on Washington for political, military and economic support. American influence with Arabs is, as the President indicated, more tentative. But Jordan is almost as much an American client as Israel. Egypt still sees the United States as the one country which can end its humiliation by Israel and by its fellow Arabs alike. Mr. Nixon's suggestion that the United States and Europe might deny a market to "radical" oil states "like Libya" presupposes a degree of U.S.-European collaboration and a degree of market looseness which simply no longer exists. However, in respect to Saudi Arabia, the key producer, and other Persian Gulf states, the United States has the influence generated by its desirability as a political patron, its technological know-how and its arms supplies. In non-Arab Iran, the President has cultivated a major counterweight. Another sort of influence, though less certain and longer-term, lies in the United States' capacity to increase its own domestic energy production so as not to be "at the mercy of producers of oil in the Mideast," in Mr. Nixon's words.

The President would be derelict in his duty if he did not move expeditiously on all fronts, the diplomatic one included, to tend to the nation's energy needs. There will invariably be tension, perhaps "crisis," in American-Israeli relations as a Nixon Mideast initiative unfolds. But there need be no fundamental conflict, in our view, between an appropriate concern for energy and an appropriate concern for what Mr. Nixon called the "independence" of Israel. It is wrong to assume that Israelis are so intent on retaining all the territory won in 1967 that they cannot see the advantages to themselves of the negotiated settlement Mr. Nixon contemplates. The time is right, we believe, for just the kind of careful, comprehensive Mideast approach which President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger are perhaps uniquely qualified to make.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Perilous Ulster Delay

Prime Minister Heath is often clumsy in dealing with the agony of Northern Ireland, but he is on target with his warning that delay in setting Ulster's new political machinery in motion can only jeopardize its effectiveness, play into the hands of both Protestant and Catholic extremists and result in "more lives lost, more maimed and more wounded."

With Ulster-related terrorism again on the rise, both in the unhappy province and abroad, it is dismaying that the moderate leaders in both sectarian camps, who together command a majority, have concluded they cannot convene the new 78-member assembly until late this month. The assembly had been expected to organize in early September and set up the twelve-member executive that will assume limited governing powers.

Not all reasons for the delay are petty, of course. Leaders of the Social Democratic and Labor party seek prompt revamping of the Royal Ulster Constabulary—the provincial police force—to make it more representative and more acceptable to Catholics. They also want immediate creation of a

Council of Ireland, with representation from the Irish Republic, to work for North-South cooperation.

Mr. Heath has promised not a drastic overhaul of the constabulary—the Protestant majority would bitterly resist this—but major moves to strengthen and expand the force with the recruitment of more Catholics. He argues that the new executive should represent Ulster on the Council of Ireland and thus should be established and functioning before the council is set up. Prime Minister Cosgrave in Dublin undoubtedly agrees with Britain on this order of priorities, and will indicate as much when he confers with Mr. Heath in the republic later this month.

However important these and other issues may be, they are not valid excuses for delaying the organization of the assembly and the launching of the first attempt since the partition of Ireland a half-century ago at genuine sharing of political power between Catholics and Protestants at the provincial level. Further drift helps only the desperate forces foolish enough to believe the Irish problem can be solved by civil war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### On Arab Terrorist Operations

Even if they condemn them it is difficult for Arab leaders to escape responsibility for such events so long as they continue to occur. The PLO may genuinely not recognize the code names by which each new terrorist group makes itself known to the world, but they usually turn out to belong to some splinter group of a splinter group of one of its affiliated organizations, and it is almost certainly through it, or under its aegis, that they have obtained their funds. Those funds, in turn, come from Arab governments, which thus find themselves in the absurd position of indirectly

financing assaults on their own embassies and representatives abroad.

—From the Times (London).

### South African Policy

To insist, as Mr. Vorster seems to do, that reporting of labor disputes and African strikes requires post-censorship, is a deplorable proposition. South Africa has carried its concept of apartheid to stupid lengths, but its free and outspoken press and its independent judiciary have been the marks of a society which at least is not totalitarian. Mr. Vorster should refrain from tampering with either.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 8, 1898

LONDON.—The supply of water in the East End of London is becoming still scarcer and a public meeting has been held to protest against the action of the East London Waterworks Company and declare that the time had arrived when the control of the water supply should be placed in the hands of the City Council. In every district, complaints have been received of failure to obtain water during the periods when the supply should be turned on.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 8, 1923

SAN FRANCISCO.—The most serious news received today from the scene of the Japanese earthquake disaster was an unconfirmed report from Kobe that cholera has broken out in Yokohama. This is probably true, since people have been drinking muddy water from ditches and eating foul food to avoid starvation. These are troubled times in Germany, too, where the mark bought less than 0.00000002 of a cent at the Berlin Bourse.



Strangler

## Nixon's Three-Front War

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It's the normal and prudent rule of power and politics that you never try to fight more than one battle at a time, even when you're fighting from a position of strength, but President Nixon is back in Washington, weak, breathless and defiant, fighting on three fronts at the same time. It is good theater but bad politics.

For at his latest news conference, he blamed the Congress for high prices and inflation, blamed the reporters rather than the burglars and spies for his Watergate troubles and even told the Supreme Court that he would only obey a "definitive" judgment on the Watergate tapes, without explaining what "definitive" meant, or why he alone of all Americans had the right to pass judgment on Supreme Court decisions.

This is very strange. The Congress has come back from its vacation in a compromising mood. Most members seem to be saying that Watergate is an insoluble mess, but let's try to make the best of it. Mike Mansfield in the Senate and Tip O'Neill in the House, the Democratic leaders, have been arguing that the crisis is too serious to be exploited for political advantage. But the President has come back to Washington telling the Congress to shape up. "We have had this year," he told the press, "as far as Congress is concerned, a disappointing performance so far." This has merely irritated the Congress, which doesn't think Nixon's performance has been very helpful.

### Same Approach

The President's approach to the press and the courts is about the same as his attitude toward the Congress: when in trouble, attack! When Richard Vahlert of NBC asked him whether he had a problem of rebuilding confidence in his leadership, he replied that he did, and then he blamed this lack of confidence, not on the burglars, financial deceptions and political espionage and sabotage by his own supporters, but on the congressional investigating and newspaper reporting of these facts.

To have the President "attacked" for four months on prime television time, he said—and attacked by innuendo, by leak, by, frankly, leers and sneers of commentators—was bound to wear away public confidence in the President, he insisted. In short, he had a confidence problem, as he had an inflation problem, but it was somebody else's fault.

Nixon was equally skeptical of the courts. Get Watergate off television and into the courts, he said, but he would not give the courts the right to listen to the Watergate tapes in camera, and he would not, he insisted, abide by anything but a "definitive" Supreme Court judgment, which he refused to define.

It could be that this is why he has a "confidence" problem. His trouble is more personal than legal. He is not trusted because he trusts no man, and no institution. He lives under the domination of fear. As he sees it, the world, the Congress, the courts, the press are all against him. He feels that maybe his own national security officials are suspect and have to be bugged, and now it is reported that he even had his own brother followed and wiretapped by the Secret Service.

The interesting and troubling thing about all this is why, with a 4.2 years to go and with all his problems, he keeps on proclaiming the independence, freedom and integrity of the Congress, the courts and the press, and then fuses with them, defies them and blames them for his agonies and insists on fighting on three or four fronts at the same time.

For almost everybody in Washington, it's a bore to keep on psychoanalyzing these strange actions of the President—his restless movements from Camp David to Florida, to San Clemente, his long silences and disappearances and then his sudden appearances and defiant proclamations. But this is the heart of the President's confidence problem. It is not so much the facts of Watergate, disturbing as they are, but the attitudes and at-

mospheres that made Watergate possible, and the deceptive manipulations and inconsistent testimony of the case that perpetuate the doubts in the Congress, the courts and the press. His confidence problem, which is clear in the popularity polls and which he has not yet faced, was defined long ago by Homer: "For I hold that man as hateful as the gates of hell, who says one thing, while another in his heart lies hidden well."

NEW YORK.—It is astonishing that the Nobel Literary Prize, designed to be the greatest tribute to a writer but too frequently awarded to nonentities over the 73 years since it was founded, has escaped one of this century's outstanding authors, André Malraux.

The shame is not Malraux's but that of the sometimes stodgy Swedish Academy which makes the choice. Malraux's own life, which coincides precisely with that of the Nobel Prize (both were born in 1901), is in itself a piece of literature equal to any of his books. These, as anyone knows, include "La Condition Humaine," "Psychologie de l'Art," "Les Voies du Silence," "Le Musée Inaugural de la Sculpture Moderne" and "Antimémoires."

Despite his age, his continual activities on a broad horizon including warfare, politics, service as minister under Gen. de Gaulle, the beautification of Paris and feverish attempts to rally public opinion against injustice, and despite an almost unbearable series of tragedies involving those he loved, this magnificent man has continued to write. It is possible that the memoirs he is preparing (some for posthumous publication to avoid embarrassing contemporaries) may prove to be among his greatest works. Although studded with outstanding names, a list of the

## Letters

### Ugly American?

For all the 70 plus days I spent in Great Britain, Germany, France and Switzerland I was sure that your newspaper deserved the title of "Ugly American."

Each issue that I read was filled with condemnation and some castigation of the President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon.

Not one word did I read about Nixon that was constructive even though he has achieved more of the impossible than any other American President. In 1970 even his most ardent followers could not even imagine Nixon would:

- 1—Open up the Iron Curtain;
- 2—Open up the Bamboo Curtain;
- 3—End American involvement in Vietnam;
- 4—Receive more votes than any previous presidential candidate;
- 5—Be made a victim of an elderly Senator's last shot and a vindictive press continuance

of the vendetta started with the Alger Hiss case—all because of happenings by campaign officials to be called Watergate—which most responsible Americans consider to be the most insignificant when compared to the really great and treasonous crime of publishing stolen secret papers for the whole world to see!

FRANK BREGNARD, Sun City, Arizona.

### Religions in Crisis

All religions are in crisis these days and the Priests, Rabbis and Mullahs, being nostalgic of good old days, complain that the youth has become completely godless and does not listen to them anymore. Young people, they say, instead of praying are busy in sex, song, drug and dance and instead of taking life seriously, like only travelling or leading an easy life by sitting in bars and restaurants.

But, who is responsible for this situation? Priests are themselves to be blamed. It is the priests,

who for centuries instead of preaching the true religion of One and the Same God of love and tolerance, kept on doing the Devil's job, by dividing mankind and sowing the seed of religious and racial hatred, and instead of teaching justice and brotherhood, they kept on splitting men into different classes of highs and lows.

So they should not blame the youth, if they do not listen to their logic.

A.K. SAJJAD, Boulogne-Billancourt, France.

### A Protest

I am NOT a person who writes letters to newspapers. Not having read yesterday Art Buchwald's "Dinner at Eight" (NYT, Aug. 7), I must say it is in my very bad taste for him to have written and for your esteemed paper to have printed this disgusting item.

LEONARDO, Mrs. E. KOHN.

## Keeping Civil War At Bay in Chile

By David F. Belnap

SANTIAGO, Chile.—In a recent speech, Chile's Marxist president, Salvador Allende, predicted that neither a coup d'état nor a civil war will occur in Chile for reasons of the sense of patriotism, tradition and historic responsibility shared by most Chileans.

A look at the agitated Chilean situation three hectic years after Congress made Allende president when he failed to win a majority at the polls indicates he is right for the time being at least, and for reasons much more practical than those he cited.

One of the most important of the latter is the Chileans' disinclination to shed each other's blood. True, armed extremists of both left and right are itching to shoot each other, and even occasionally take a crack at it on a minor scale. But the attitude of the immense majority, including most of those bitterly opposed to Allende, can be described with the phrase, "Let's win and him fight."

### Only on Television

When it comes to bloodshed, the average Chilean prefers to stay home and watch it on television.

A reluctance to fire on their countrymen is deeply felt, which the armed forces' reluctance is clearly understood, and used, by the Communist party—the ablest, sturdiest and best led of the six Marxist and pro-Marxist elements that make up Allende's People's Union coalition.

The Communists have said, in effect, to Allende's opponents: There can be no such thing as a bloodless coup today in Chile. If you try it, we will fight you. You may win, but you'll inherit an ungovernable situation.

Given the Communists' ascendancy in the trade union movement, that's far from an idle threat. Another strong brake on coup thinking is the extreme reluctance of the Christian Democratic party, Chile's largest single party and the leader of the political forces opposed to Allende, to become involved in an extra-constitutional situation.

### Rhythm Shaken

Twice in less than a year—last October and again now—extensive elements of Chile's middle class have seriously shaken up the nation's normal rhythm by striking against the government.

Both times, the strikes were led by the country's 40,000 pri-

vate truck owner-drivers, many other guilds have jobs in sympathy.

The strikers are gunning for today's mismanagement economy that has produced a record inflation rate (300 per cent and still climbing) and an endless inconvenience, including shortages of food, medicine and a long list of other items.

They want the military to move against Allende, and hope to cause enough chaos, anarchy and anarchy to prove such a move. So far, however, they have failed to trigger any authentic restlessness in the armed forces.

Civil war is on the minds of many Chileans, largely because the phrase has been indiscriminately and repeatedly shouted by both sides of the ultra polarized political landscape, tending to remind citizens that a precedent exists.

### Parallels to Cuba

Some parallels of each exist in today's Chile which conditions in Spain just before the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, and books on that conflict sell briskly here.

Two things could alter in the future the accuracy of Allende's forecast that constitutionality will go undisturbed here: A serious threat to the armed forces, institutions and continued affection of the middle class.

No military service in Latin America has forgotten what Fidel Castro did to Cuba's army. An Chile's armed forces right now are alerted about several dozen cases of extreme infiltration in their ranks.

From external appearances, neither Allende, nor even Castro himself, fully appreciates the contribution of the Cuban middle class to Castro's revolution. Disaffected with the excesses of dictator Fulgencio Batista, the middle class helped Castro. Their help was a key element in his military victory.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have higher chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## The Nobility of Malraux

By C. L. Sulzberger

Swedish Academy's favorite authors this century makes frequently dismal reading: Rudolf Eucken, Carl Spitteler, Gerda Deledda, Johannes V. Jensen, Nelly Sachs. How can such men be compared in literary talent with Malraux, who won the Prix Goncourt in France at 32 and though never put up for that tedious club of bards, the French Academy.

### Woefully Remiss

While the adjectives romantic and sometimes mournful bespeak of Malraux's life as the most engaged of writers, his quality in itself worthy of special Nobel tribute, the Swedish Academy is properly charged, only with one serious literary oversight. Here it has been woefully remiss.

The multitude of reaching consensus among the Stockholm literati are as arcane as membership decisions in any blackball-fettered London club. Yet it is likely that Malraux's passionate Gaullism makes him as unpopular with left-wing Swedish academicians today as his revolutionary prewar period made him with the right-wing segments of the 1930s. It is clear that political prejudice of even a small minority can block the granting of the award to an author who has never curbed his wholly committed views.

Malraux is a fiery man with the luminous eyes of Edgar Allan Poe and the pale face of a Roman emperor. Among his idols are Alexander the Great, Joan of Arc, Mao Tse-tung and Charles de Gaulle. As much a man of action as artist and critic, he proved himself on the battlefields of Spain and occupied France. "I do not in any way like war," says Malraux, "but it has been around me all my life. General of the Army (Retired) Pierre Kie-

Jacquot, who knew Malraux in Spain, where he was an officer, observer and who later served with him in the French Resistance, said he had an extraordinary genius for combat and "would have made a great medieval mercenary or an adventurer in the American Wild West."

### Like the Cavalry

Malraux himself, recalling his period as a flier for the Spanish Republic, says there was a particular sense of comradeship. "We knew there was a common bond in another plane on which we were winging it. I suppose that feeling of personal support in a human sense was something like flight in the cavalry during Napoleon's day."

He is convinced there is always a sense of "engagement" among French authors. He sees Malraux's writer as clinging to a dream.

Action is Malraux's sphere. He is much as contemplation. He says of "It is not a revolution that is living through, then it is a death agony that is beginning. Surely it is not a revolution." Once, over luncheon, I brought Malraux together with Robert Debrau, the French left-revolutionist who fought beside Che Guevara. Malraux told the young writer: "There are no angels. There are no saints. There are just many, and these are the symbols. The right no longer exists and today everybody is no longer exists." Debrau fled to me: "He is more than the heroes in his novel." It is time for the Swedish Academy to contemplate Malraux, whose life has been eminently noble, as well as around me all my life. General of the Army (Retired) Pierre Kie-



## Cambodian Says It Repels Enemy at Provincial Capital

By Malcolm W. Browne

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 7 (NYT).—A Cambodian government spokesman said tonight the situation at the beleaguered provincial capital of Kompong Cham was "much better," despite the fact that Communists still held the southern tip of the town.

During the day, government troops pushed enemy troops out of the town everywhere except the southern part, a rectangle two-thirds of a mile long along the western bank of the Mekong river, according to the spokesman.

Government T-28 fighter-bombers were attacking that area as well as enemy positions all around it, he said. No reports on the number of casualties sustained by government and enemy troops were given by the spokesman.

"Furthermore, there is no longer problem with ammunition or supplies, which are now reaching us by forces by air and helicopter," the spokesman said.

**Serious Situation**  
The situation for the 6,000 troops defending Kompong Cham remains extremely serious, however.

## Canada Demands French Probe of Boat Boarding

OTTAWA, Sept. 7 (UPI).—External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp called in the French ambassador Wednesday and formally demanded an investigation into the boarding of the Canadian vessel *Chaparral* in the South Pacific last month.

A spokesman said Mr. Sharp specifically mentioned photographs taken during the boarding which showed French Navy sailors clubbing the boat's skipper, David McTaggart, of Vancouver, with rubber truncheons.

Mr. McTaggart suffered eye injuries in the incident, but the French Navy originally denied that the sailors carried clubs during the boarding and maintained that Mr. McTaggart was injured in a fall.

During the 20-minute meeting, Mr. Sharp gave Ambassador Jacques Viot a "firm note of protest" asking for an investigation, the spokesman said.

The note repeated Canada's position that both the boarding of the *Chaparral* and the closing off of high seas for nuclear tests were "contrary to international law," the spokesman added.

## Two Soviet Mayors Pay Visit to Atlanta

ATLANTA, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Two Soviet mayors arrived here yesterday on a visit and urged that city officials around the world cooperate in solving common problems.

Vasily Kazakov, mayor of Leningrad, and Yuri A. Gurov, mayor of Kharkov, attended the opening of U.S. Sister City Conference, marking the first time Soviet city officials have visited America to set up direct relations with leaders of U.S. cities.

"Despite different geographic locations, differences in countries and social systems, our cities have common problems and we should devote attention to solving them," Mr. Kazakov told the conference.

ever. One highly knowledgeable military observer said:

"There is a reasonable hope that Kompong Cham will not fall over the weekend, but that is as far as I will go right now."

Meanwhile, the enemy made its presence felt near Phnom Penh again today, firing four artillery rockets and four mortar shells at the airport and in the vicinity. There were no injuries or damage.

The Cambodian spokesman said much of Kompong Cham's population was trying to flee the fighting and shelling. Other reports here said many persons were leaving Kompong Cham in small boats for the comparative safety of Tonle Sap, a nearby village.

**Fighting Near Saigon**  
SAIGON, Sept. 7 (AP).—South Vietnamese artillery guns opened fire before dawn today on a company of Viet Cong troops massing only 12 miles west of Saigon, the government announced.

"Government artillery was directed into the area to prevent the enemy from concentrating in that area," according to a South Vietnamese military spokesman.

Laos Accord Seen

VIENTIANE, Sept. 7.—Prince Souvanna Phouma, the neutralist premier of Laos, declared today that he had the support of the army and that there was a "good chance" that next week he might sign a completed accord that would bring about a coalition government with the Communist Pathet Lao.

"The generals are still behind me," the 72-year-old Laotian leader said. He displayed a confidence that seemingly had been eclipsed of late by multiplying objections to the accord by rightist members of his government.

## Saigon Says Hanoi Is Building Air Bases in South Vietnam

SAIGON, Sept. 7 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government has handed the North Vietnamese delegation in Paris a protest note charging that Hanoi has built, or enlarged at least 12 airfields in South Vietnam to convert them into air bases, it was disclosed today.

The note charged the North Vietnamese with a "grave violation" of the Paris agreement signed Jan. 27 and said at least one of the bases was capable of handling Soviet-built MIG interceptors.

The note from the South Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said the action is designed to "provoke hostilities."

It hinted at possible U.S. intervention, saying the action shows contempt for world public opinion. President Nixon last month warned North Vietnam he would not tolerate such a buildup.

**Note Lists Fields**  
The note listed these airfields being built or extended in South Vietnam by the North Vietnamese: Dong Ha and Khe Sanh in the northern sector of South Vietnam; Ben Het, Dak To, Phuoc Hoang, Pold Kleng and Duc Co, all in the Central Highlands near the Laotian and Cambodian borders; Bo Duc, Loc Ninh, Minh Tran, Katum and Thien Ngon, all in the region bordering Cambodia.



MONSOON EXODUS—Inhabitants of the village of Dehati, 100 miles southwest of Calcutta, gather their cattle to evacuate their monsoon-flooded homes.

## Opposition in Japan Demands Break in Ties With S. Korea

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (NYT).—Japanese opposition parties demanded today that the government break diplomatic relations with South Korea and cut off economic aid to that country to retaliate for the abduction of a South Korean opposition leader here last month.

Representatives of the four leftist parties in parliament demanded stern action for what they considered the violation of Japan's national sovereignty.

Premier Kakuei Tanaka, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira and other ministers argued during a nationally televised debate that it was premature to conclude that the nation's sovereignty had been violated by the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung, who ran against South Korean President Chung Hee Park in the 1971 elections.

But they were carefully non-committal about future actions and left open their options for diplomatic maneuvers. The issue has blown up into a major affair here, with Japanese politicians, the press and officials openly accusing the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency of kidnapping Mr. Kim.

Taken From Tokyo

The South Korean politician was taken secretly from a Tokyo hotel Aug. 8 and released near his home in Seoul Aug. 12. He is presently under house arrest there. The Japanese government has repeatedly asked the South Korean government to allow Mr. Kim to return to Tokyo to help police with their investigation, but the Seoul government has refused.

While the debate was going on in parliament, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry told foreign newsmen here that Japan held the South Korean government responsible for the Kim affair insofar as a South Korean government official was involved.

Mizuo Kuroda, whose position is equivalent to that of assistant secretary of state for public affairs, said the government had said the police finding that Kim Dong Woon, a first secretary in the South Korean Embassy here, had been directly involved in the kidnapping.

Mr. Kuroda said that the government was sure the secretary had taken part in the abduction but was not sure whether he had done so under orders from his superiors. The police have identified him as an agent of the South Korean CIA.

The Seoul regime has insisted that no government officials, including those of the CIA, had any connection with the abduction.

## French Red Newsman Barred From Peking

PARIS, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—A correspondent of L'Humanite, official organ of the pro-Moscow French Communist party, has been refused a visa to accompany President Georges Pompidou to China, it was announced here today.

The French Presidential Press Association said that he was the only one among 80 journalists who had been refused a visa by the Peking government.

The association said, "It regrets that because of this discriminatory measure, some French people cannot be informed by representatives of papers they read."

## Harold Wilson Rescued After Dinghy Flips

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP).—Former Prime Minister Harold Wilson spent 30 minutes clinging to a capsized dinghy and shouting for help after a boating accident while he was on vacation last month, his rescuers said today.

Businessman Paul Wolff and his family, who had been picnicking nearby on their vacation, pulled the 57-year-old leader of the Labor party from the water and took him ashore.

The incident occurred while Mr. Wilson and his wife, Mary, were vacationing at their holiday home in the Scilly Isles off southwest England. He was rowing himself 400 yards to the shore from a friend's launch when his dinghy capsized.

The Wolffs heard Mr. Wilson's faint cries for help, rowed out in another craft and got him to safety. A spokesman for Mr. Wilson said: "There was no danger. He is a good swimmer."

## Paraguay Police Rescue Briton, Kill 2 Kidnappers

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Sept. 7 (AP).—At least two kidnappers were killed and four others were arrested yesterday when police liberated a British ranch manager, Ian Duncan Martins, after a 10-day manhunt throughout Paraguay.

Police sources said Mr. Martins was held on the ranch of Ismael Machado, a political boss in a small town about 40 miles from here. A ransom of \$3 million had been demanded from Mr. Martins' employer, the British company Liebig, but police action apparently kept the ransom from being paid.

Police raided the ranch at noon yesterday and in a shootout at least two persons were killed and four arrested.

Mr. Martins was found safe and in good condition, police announced, and was taken to Asuncion for a medical examination.

The Paraguayan border with Argentina was closed as police and border guards intensified a search for an undetermined number of persons, all believed to be communist criminals, involved in the kidnapping.

It was Paraguay's first known kidnapping for ransom.

## U.K. Chrysler Strike

LINWOOD, Scotland, Sept. 7 (AP).—A strike by 4,000 production workers closed the Chrysler auto plant at Linwood today, only 10 hours after work was resumed following a two-week stoppage.

## Copenhagen Crash Also Injures 25

## 2 Die as Danish Commuter Trains Collide

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Two commuter trains collided in a tunnel near the main Copenhagen railroad station today, killing at least 2 persons and injuring 25, a Danish rail spokesman said.

Two of the passengers received severe injuries, and the death toll could rise during the night, the spokesman said.

The collision occurred at 4 p.m., the beginning of the rush hour, and police blocked all roads in the area to make way for more than 20 ambulances shuttling dead and injured to several hospitals.

The rescue work was complicated because the collision occurred in a tunnel, the spokesman said. Victims had to be

carried out of the tunnel, where they received first aid by doctors and nurses.

One of the trains was standing still, and apparently nearly empty, on the line just outside the Osterport Station when the collision took place. The train's driver, Erik Andersen, said his train had been stopped by a red light.

"I left the train to go to a telephone only a few meters away to ask the station why I had been stopped. Then I saw the next train coming from behind at full speed," he said. "I jumped back on my train and loosened the brake. If I hadn't done that the accident might have been much worse," Mr. Andersen said.

The second train had rammed into the halted train with such force that the engine and several cars were catapulted onto the roofs of the rear cars of the first train.

Four cars were crushed against the tunnel ceiling. Doctors and other rescuers worked in cramped conditions and darkness in the narrow tunnel, cutting victims free of the wreckage.

## Pilots Again Join Wide Strike In Chile Against Allende Rule

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Pilots for the state airline, Lan-Chile, walked out their jobs today, further crippling the country's transport situation, already paralyzed by a 44-day truckers' strike.

Aviation officials said the Lan-Chile pilots resolved to ground the airline's national and international flights for the second time in a month, this time in solidarity with other striking groups.

At issue are the policies of President Salvador Allende's leftist regime, which is attempting to socialize Chile within a framework of democracy.

Pilots from other airlines who walked out on Monday were back flying today as the Lan-Chile 48-hour strike began. Lan-Chile is responsible for about half of the nation's internal flights and is the only Chilean line with international routes.

The government late yesterday announced a plan to try to break the strike by 45,000 transport workers, by making available about 7,000 new vehicles to non-striking workers.

Tens of thousands of stores around the nation remained shuttered on orders from the central Chamber of Commerce. The shopkeepers shut down in sympathy with the transport workers.

Other professional groups ordered members to stop work as well, including doctors, nurses, pharmacists, accountants, engineers and chemists.

## Russians Report Speeding Growth Of Animal Hair

MOSCOW, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Soviet scientists have found a way to make hair grow at 10 times its normal rate, according to the newspaper *Trud*.

So far they have managed to produce pool-length hair on guinea pigs. The Soviet scientists think their discovery may be useful in combating baldness, *Trud* said.

The "magic elixir" for hair growth, the newspaper said, was produced by scientists at the Institute for Organic Chemistry while they were studying biologically active silicon organic compounds.

*Trud* said the guinea pigs not only grew luxuriant coats of hair but also produced long-haired offspring. "Scientists believe the elixir will help increase the wool yield of sheep, improve the pelt quality of fur-bearing animals and help combat baldness," *Trud* said.

The new substance is called Mival. The name derives from the first names of the discoverers, Mikhail G. Voronkov and Valery Dyakov.

## Huge Solar Flare Is Photographed By Skylab Crew

HOUSTON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The Skylab-2 astronauts today dropped a European survey to photograph a huge eruption of gaseous energy off the surface of the sun that appeared to be even larger than a giant explosion they saw yesterday.

Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Omer K. Garriott, and Maj. Jack R. Lousma all rushed to the controls of Skylab's battery of solar observation instruments to record the flare, which scientists on the ground classed with the largest explosions.

The space explorers yesterday took pictures of the largest flare that had been observed during the two space station flights so far. That eruption had the energy of 100 million earthquakes, a spokesman said.

"It's a big daddy," Capt. Bean said as he and his crew all worked on the complex instrument console, a job usually handled by only one man.

Fight controllers, for the second time during the two-month research mission, canceled a normal resupply picture-taking sweep this time over southern Europe, so the crew could keep watch over the sun.

Scientists on the ground said they expected more and better information about the sun from Skylab than ever before.

"We will have more data and better data from this one Skylab mission than from the total of past missions," one scientist said.

**Heart Transplant Fails**  
PARIS, Sept. 7 (AP).—The world's youngest heart transplant recipient, 18-year-old Céline Mawoue, died this afternoon in the hospital here where the transplant operation was performed on Aug. 10.

## CHURCH SERVICES

- FRANCE-PARIS**  
ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 30 Ave. Hoche (9e), Saturday Mass, 8:30 p.m. (Eng.). Sunday Masses: 8:00 (Latin), 10:00 & 11:15 a.m. (English), 12:15 (L.), 8:30 (P.), Confessions: Monday to Friday, 11:30 to 12:30 & 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday, 11:30 to 12:30 & 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.
- ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH**, 1 Rue Auguste-Vaquerie (11e), Tel: 720-25-51. Sunday Masses 8:00 & 10:30 (English).
- METROPOLE CHURCH**, English-speaking, 4 Rue Roquette, Paris-11e, Sunday, 10:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Rev. F. Le Neze.
- AMERICAN CATHEDRAL**  
Holy Communion: 8:30 a.m. SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON 10:45  
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Worship Service 11:00 a.m.  
Dr. Grant C. McGee, preacher; Edward J. Friedman, Choir Master, (Interdenominational-International).
- FRANCE-PARIS**  
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 30 Rue des Bons Enfants, Ruei-Malmaison, 11e, 11 a.m. From Post No. 11, bus 141 to "Les Cordeliers." Tel.: 584-3741. Evening Service 8:30 at Hotel Meridien. Pastor: Pierre Mallot, Visitors welcome.
- GERMANY-MUNICH**  
The English-Language Baptist Church of Munich on Edinger, 9 has S.S. at 11:45 and Worship 12:45. Inform. Tel.: 628034. Pastor: R. W. Terry.
- GERMANY-FRANKFURT**  
St. Mary's R.C. Parish, Masses in German, An der Höhe 28, Sat. 5:15; Sun. 8 & 11 to Frankfurt: 12:30 at the Cathedral (Domplatz). C.C.D. grades 1-8 Sat. 3:30-5:00. Frankfurt Internat. School, Oberstadt, Friedr. Fr. 2, Beck. Phone: 0617-24241.
- SPAIN-MADRID**  
THE COMMUNITY CHURCH, meetings in Purebuilding, Pedro Domingo, 32. Worship services in English each Sunday, 11 a.m. Protestant interdenominational, international.
- SWITZERLAND-ZURICH**  
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, worship and Sun. School 11 a.m. Rev. Rex Bruen, Tabernakel, Frommendingasse 4. Tel.: 01/25 3274.
- O.S.S.E.-MOSCOW**  
ANGELICAN and NONDENOMINATIONAL Services every Sunday, O.R.S. Embassy 28-29-31 St. Y. 2. Openness (English): 143-25-43 for times and locations of services.



## Obituaries

### Chang Ti-hsueh, New Member Of Peking Central Committee

HONG KONG, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Chang Ti-hsueh, 58, a newly elected Central Committee member at last week's 10th National Congress of the Chinese Communist party, died of illness Monday in Peking, the Chinese news agency said today.

The news agency did not specify the illness but said a memorial service was held yesterday at the hall of the Paoan-shen Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Peking.

Mr. Chang also was vice-chairman of the Hubei Provincial Revolutionary Committee and political commissar of the Wuhan Military Command in central China, the news agency said.

During World War II, Mr. Chang commanded a brigade in the Hupei-Hanah-Anhui military region, where Communist guerrillas fought occupying Japanese forces. Mr. Chang was under the command of Gen. Li Hsien-nien, now a vice-premier in the government.

After the 1949 Communist revolution, Mr. Chang was appointed to the Hubei Communist party committee and in 1956 he became provincial governor.

He survived the Cultural Revolution, when many party officials lost their posts, and continued to serve in Hubei as

### 3 Killed, 29 Injured In Apartment Blast

NAPLES, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—A man, a woman and a boy were killed, 29 persons were injured and at least eight were missing last night after part of a seven-story apartment building collapsed at Casavatore near here.

Residents of the building who escaped said they heard two explosions a few seconds apart before the collapse. Police found the remains of a secret store of fireworks in the building's basement.

a senior member of the party there.

**Douglas G. Macagy**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Douglas G. Macagy, 60, who as curator of exhibitions at the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden of the Smithsonian Institution was preparing for the opening of its collection of modern sculpture next spring, died yesterday in Georgetown University Hospital after a brief illness.

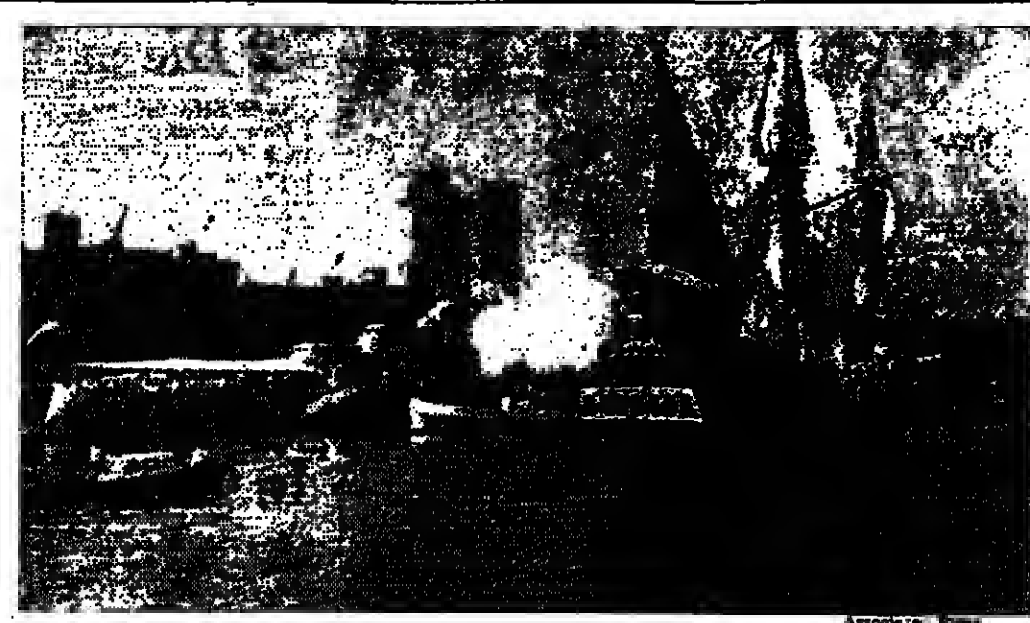
A noted arranger of exhibitions, he had been deputy chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts from 1968 until he took the Hirshhorn post last year.

**Col. Elmo R. Zumwalt Sr.**  
SEATTLE, Sept. 7 (AP).—Col. Elmo R. Zumwalt Sr., 81, a retired U.S. Army physician and father of Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., chief of naval operations, died on Wednesday.

**John Karcis**  
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7 (AP).—John (Five Yards) Karcis, 64, whose power running helped the New York Giants to the National Football League title in 1958, died Tuesday. The former fullback at Carnegie Tech University played professional football with Brooklyn, Pittsburgh and the Giants, and he coached briefly for the Detroit Lions.

**Lester Lane**  
NORMAN, Okla., Sept. 7 (UPI).—Basketball coach Lester Lane, 41, who returned to the University of Oklahoma last spring in hopes of making the basketball team as powerful as the Sooner football squad, died on Wednesday without ever getting a chance to coach a game.

Mr. Lane collapsed and died from a heart attack, following a lunch-hour basketball game with faculty members.



A cannon of the Golden Hind fires a salute to destroyer Belfast in the Thames.

### Replica of Drake's Golden Hind(e) Sails to London

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP).—The Golden Hind, a costly copy of Sir Francis Drake's flagship, sailed up the Thames to London today and fired a broadside of blanks that sent hundreds of Londoners flocking to see the wooden vessel.

The spelling of the ship's name differs from the original, which was Golden Hind. The vessel's American owners asked for the "e" to be added because it's "more old world."

The ship arrived in London on the 440th anniversary of the birth of Queen Elizabeth I, the monarch who championed Drake and sent him off on many 16th-century naval missions.

**A Floating Museum**  
The \$825,000 ship was built in Appledore, a shipbuilding port in Devon, Drake's home county in southwest England.

The full-size replica of Drake's 100-ton warship

was ordered by a San Francisco company as a floating museum. It will sail for the United States later this year from Plymouth, Drake's base for his voyages against the Spaniards, and is expected to arrive in San Francisco in October of next year.

It took two years to construct, complete with flaxen sails, 18 cannons, carved oak furniture and other Elizabethan period items, specially made by craftsmen from all over England for about \$75,000.

The Golden Hind will have only 16 crewmen for the transatlantic voyage under Capt. Adrian Small, 44, of Devon. Drake's ship had a crew of 80 seamen.

The vessel will remain moored in the Thames for three weeks as a tourist attraction before returning to Plymouth for modification for the ocean voyage.

### Germany, Iceland Set More Talks

BONN, Sept. 7 (AP).—Two days of fishing-dispute talks here between Iceland and West Germany ended today with a report of some progress. More talks were set for mid-October in Reykjavik.

Hans Apel, a Bonn Foreign Ministry aide, told newsmen that there had been "constructive progress" on some points of a proposed interim solution to the year-old dispute over Iceland's unilateral extension of its coastal fishing limits from 12 to 50 nautical miles. He said key differences remained over catch limits and the number of vessels allowed in the zone.

### Five Die in Crash Of Brazil Airliner

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Six persons were killed when a small airliner crashed shortly after takeoff last night from Furnas Dam, about 85 miles northwest of here, an airline spokesman said today.

## Over 4-Year Period

### U.K. Sets Compensation Cost In N. Ireland at £50 Million

BELFAST, Sept. 7 (AP).—The British government disclosed today that the four years of bloodshed in Ulster has cost Britain £50 million in compensation paid to the victims of guerrilla attacks.

More than \$44 million has been paid out to cover damage to property and possessions and \$5 million more on personal injury claims, the Northern Ireland administrator's office said.

**Elaborate Ambush**

"These figures together are not worth one human life lost," a spokesman commented.

Meanwhile, guerrillas killed an off-duty militiaman today in an elaborate ambush at an isolated farmhouse near the border with the Irish Republic.

A squad of gunmen held up workers at the farm's dairy at breakfast time, locked them up in a shed and gunned down 53-year-old Matthew Lilly, a private in the part-time Ulster Defense Regiment, when he arrived with a truckload of milk.

"It was a deliberate and cold-blooded assassination," a police officer reported. "The terrorists knew exactly who they were after."

Mr. Lilly, believed to be a Protestant, was the 88th known fatality in Northern Ireland's sectarian warfare and the 300th person to die this year.

The gunman, believed to be a squad from the IRA Provisional wing, fled across the frontier after the slaying triggered fears that the shadowy Ulster Freedom Fighters, a tightly knit group of

Protestant extremists, may carry out revenge raids on Catholics in the British province.

A statement from the organization today denied a statement yesterday purported to have come from the group saying it would observe a cease-fire from midnight tonight.

The statement, signed by "the real Capt. Black" and sent to a Belfast newspaper, said there had been no cease-fire decision.

Observers were surprised yesterday when the announcement of the cease-fire was issued as it contradicted an earlier announcement from the group saying it would step up its campaign against Catholic bars and churches.

### A Happy Owner Gets the Bird On Vulgar Basis

GRENOBLE, France, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—A myna bird with a coarse turn of phrase has been returned to his owner here after settling a dispute with a few well-chosen words.

A man whose myna bird flew away from home three months ago saw an identical bird for sale in a pet shop. The shopkeeper said he had bought it.

The owner, who told police that his bird had a foul beak, walked into the shop and was greeted by the bird saying "Hello you old bastard." The bird was returned to him, according to the police.

### Newly Elected Head of TUC Prepares to Confront Heath

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 7 (AP).—A farmhand's son today became head of the British labor movement and prepared for an almost immediate confrontation with Prime Minister Edward Heath's government.

Lionel (Len) Murray, a 51-year-old former Communist, was elected to replace Vic Feather as general secretary of the Trades Union Congress (TUC), which represents 10 million organized British workers.

Mr. Feather bowed out after only four years in the job after reaching the mandatory retirement age of 65. His successor, an Oxford-educated economist almost unknown to rank-and-file labor unionists, was appointed on the final day of the TUC's annual conference here.

Mr. Murray, who was Mr. Feather's assistant general secretary, will have the briefest of apprenticeships.

This fall, he will lead a delegation of senior labor union spokesmen into a round of talks with Mr. Heath's Conservative government, which is currently beset by numerous economic difficulties.

Mr. Murray's performance the TUC's top job will be crucial. Mr. Heath is anxious to negotiate a TUC agreement for the third phase of his Nixon-style anti-inflation program begun last year.

Mr. Heath's economic headaches include inflation running at close to 10 percent a year, downward floating pound and balance-of-payments deficit expected to reach \$2.8 billion in 1973.

The unions want to know the government will allow more generous salary deals in order to make up for the effect of inflation, and particularly the high cost of food and housing, on wages.

# EDUCATION DIRECTORY

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Schiller College is an international coeducational college with study centers in England, France, Germany, and Spain. It offers American and international students academic year programs, summer sessions, interim programs, and a four-year curriculum leading to the Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Fine Arts, Bachelor of Music, and Bachelor of Business Administration degrees. Graduate programs in Germany, France, and Spain lead to the Master of Arts, Master of Fine Arts, and Master of Music degrees.

Students entering the freshman class of the College can continue their studies at the Schiller study centers in one or two countries or transfer to another center in a different

country each semester, thus becoming familiar with the main European traditions and cultures. Graduate students have the unequalled opportunity to study at Schiller College toward their master's degree in French, German, or Spanish literature at the very sources of the culture in these countries.

Presently there are approximately 650 Americans and international students enrolled at Schiller College. The study centers are kept small in size to offer an antidote to the anonymity of academic life at the big universities. American students coming to European universities are frequently bewildered by the unfamiliar and often confusing academic systems which they encounter, and their stay in Europe may easily prove a failure academically. Whereas no European university awards its students grades for individual courses, a practice which makes it almost impossible for an American college registrar to evaluate a student's work in Europe, Schiller College has adopted the American system of course work, examinations, and grading and offers those courses for which credit may be transferred to American colleges. Furthermore, the American student is not compelled to follow lectures in a foreign language. Instead, at Schiller, he may take courses given in English, or if he is majoring in the language of the host country he may enroll in language and literature courses taught in the foreign language. Convinced, however, that language is the door to deeper understanding of other cultures, Schiller College encourages each student to take at least one foreign language course throughout the academic year.

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## LONDON THEATER:

## When Second-Rate Coward Is the Best

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 7 (IHT).—The dearth of good comedy in London has been in no way lessened this week by the opening of several plays whose only intent has been to spread a little joy, to bring a smile to the lips and a spring to the step. Alas, I have exited as if to a funeral march, with a black cloud of gloom settling despondently around me—a tiny cloud, to be sure, no bigger than

## 'Othello' in Geneva

Jean-Claude Riber, former director of the opera in Nancy, France, opens his first season as the late Herbert Graf's successor as director of the Grand Théâtre in Geneva by staging a new production of Verdi's "Othello," with George Schickel as conductor and Serge Marzloff as designer. Charles Craig sings the title part, with the Bulgarian soprano Anna Tomova-Sintov as Desdemona. The performances are scheduled for Sept. 12, 15, 17, 20, 22 and 25.

the authors' attainments, but no doubt a portent of worse to come. There are few plays around that can provide a good laugh. The Haymarket has "Crown Matrimonial," the ultimate soap opera, ripely enjoyable in the manner of a big, bad film; and there is Alan Ayckbourn's "Absurd Person Singular," which is not as substantial as some would believe. Alan Bennett's overextended "Habeas Corpus" and Noel Coward's "Private Lives."

I was reminded just how good a comedy Coward wrote by the restoration at the Westminster Theatre of his "Relative Values," a tired piece of work given a somewhat and solemn production. The cast approaches its stale jokes with all the reverence of a British Rail waitress dusting off a week-old doughnut. Even the weakest remarks are delivered within quotation marks, to signal the fact that they are meant to be funny.

The play, first produced 20 years ago, shows Coward on the defensive. He seems to have felt

threatened by the changes in audiences' dramatic expectations in the 1950s and by the emergence of working-class talents. He reacts in a petulant way. His theme is summed up in the stupid, snobbish toast at the end, delivered by a Jeeves-like butler to "the final inglorious disintegration of the most unlikely dream that ever troubled the heart of man—social quality."

The plot turns on the Countess of Marshwood (Margaret Lockwood) dissuading her idiot son (Kenneth Horne) from marrying a Hollywood star (Joyce Blair) who turns out to be the sister of the countess's maid (Gwen Cherrell), thus creating tremendous social embarrassment.

"Relative Values" nurtures the fantasy that the perfect world is one in which everyone knows his place, that is: The upper classes are born to rule and the others to serve them, even if, as in the play, the mistress is totally dependent on her maid (although the obverse does not hold) and

it is the butler who holds the household together.

Too much of the humor depends upon trivial remarks followed by another character drawing "How extraordinary!" and Coward relies a great deal on his audience finding suburban place-names intrinsically funny. But his craft had not entirely deserted him and there is a neat scene with Gwen Cherrell funny as the maid attempting to act the part of a lady. There are little asides in the play that suggest Coward was aware of the thinness of it all, although he has written a comfortable star part for the countess, which Margaret Lockwood fits well, even if she does deliver her lines in the clipped tones of her author.

## Imported Comedy

What is hard to contemplate is that this second-rate Coward holds up far better than an imported Broadway comedy, Jean Kerr's "Finishing Touches," at the Apollo. I can find nothing constructive to say about it and grow tired of a ferocious assault

Noel Coward  
... "Relative Values"

on goats. The play does contain a critic who comes up with the perfect notice for it: "Gave a new meaning to the word interminable."

A British version of comedy outdated in its social assumptions, "Two and Two Make Sex" has opened at the Cambridge. I'd hate to rely on current theater to keep me amused.

## Spotlight on Gluck's Life and Work

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy, Sept. 7 (IHT).—In addition to Paganini and Gasparini, the composers featured in Siena's 30th Settimana Musicale were Schoenberg and Gluck. Of the two, Schoenberg received better treatment: Chamber works were performed by the LaSalle Quartet, which has been teaching this summer at Siena's Accademia Chigiana, and the excellent Ensemble Die Reihe, whose program included the brief, rarely heard "Ein Ständchen" as well as the three short pieces for chamber orchestra. In the same concert, the ensemble also played—superbly—the Webern "Six Pieces" Op. 6 in the little-known second version for winds, string quartet, piano, harmonium and percussion.

During the days of the festival, the Accademia Chigiana sponsored, in collaboration with the University of Siena, an international meeting of musicologists who discussed various aspects of Gluck's life, his works and their performance. Many of the contributions were of more than academic interest and when the report of the congress is published they

will surely prove not only an important document in Gluck scholarship but also valuable reading for the dedicated layman.

## Music in Italy

Laymen and scholars alike, however, could only be dismayed by the festival's two Gluck events: a concert performance of his opera "Paride ed Elena" and performance—also unstaged—of two ballet scores, "Semiramis" and the crucial "Don Juan." An orchestra, called for the occasion "Orchestra della Settimana Musicale Senese" (in which a number of faces from the Florence orchestra were familiar) played the

ballet scores dreadfully: ragged attacks, dubious intonation and general lack of enthusiasm. Their conductor, the composer Vieri Tosatti, obviously knew the music, but was unable to communicate any of his character. A pity, because both scores are masterful and the "Don Juan" cries out for stage revival with intelligent choreography.

The same orchestra played almost as badly for Piero Beungi in the unfortunate "Paride ed Elena." The tenor Franco Boni, still singing the castrato role in Paris, has no notion of how to sing Gluck: His notes and scores would have been unworthy of Managari.

Katia Ricciarelli, the Helen was little better; there was no evidence that she had done more than read through the part. Her generic singing was uniformly dull and, on occasion, shrill.

This opera—Gluck's last collaboration with the librettist Calzavara—is a delicate and difficult work. The Siena revival will hardly encourage others, and yet performed with grace and understanding, "Paride ed Elena" ought to be constantly pleasurable.

## Dali Works Stolen

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—A portfolio of 13 original engravings by Salvador Dali and an undisclosed number of paintings by other artists were stolen from a private gallery here during the night, the police said. The value of the haul was estimated to be more than 20,000 rand (\$27,750).

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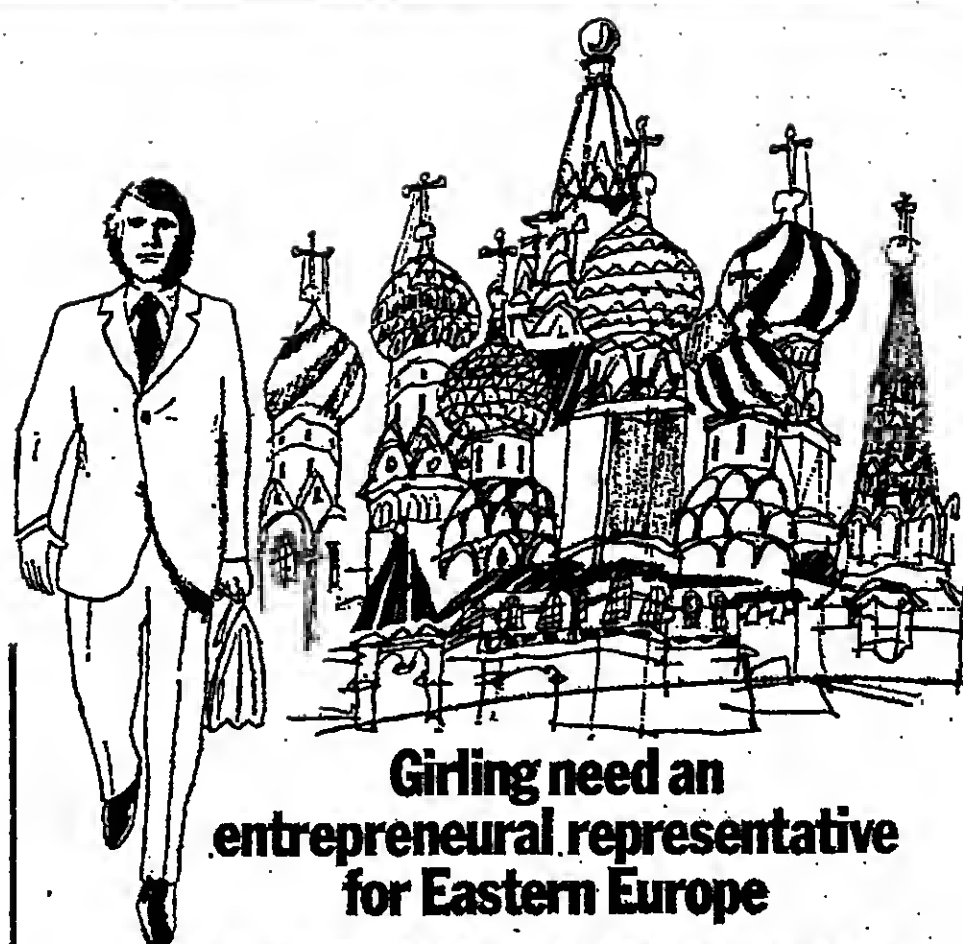
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## Middle East

and is looking for a

## Top Executive

responsible for the long-term development of all banking and investment activities of the group in this area, either through wholly-owned subsidiaries or in partnership with local interests. This position requires:

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مكتبة النور



## THE ART MARKET

## Focus on Neglected Pottery

By Souren Melikian  
LONDON, Sept. 7 (IBT).—The exhibition of "Greek Pottery from South Italy 425-250 B.C." which opened yesterday at Charles Ede's, 37 Brook St., is a reminder of the neglect into which this art has fallen in Britain and on the Continent.

In museums it tends to be relegated to far ends of rooms filled with pottery from Greece proper. At auction, it usually fetches low prices. Pieces decorated in pure Greek style will bring only half the price of a work from Greece itself. The small black wares are possibly the most underrated, it is not unusual for a pleasant-looking, including a small kantharos—a two-handled stemmed cup—and a couple of bowls, to be knocked down under £30 at run-of-the-mill sales of Greek and Roman antiquities at Sotheby's or Christie's.

However, Charles Ede, now in his 50s, a man who worked in publishing business for a quarter of a century, has brought ideas to the market, unorthodox, perhaps, to the old hands, but dear that work.

Mr. Ede points out that there are few collectors in Britain or Europe. Most of the pieces he has sold in the past have been acquired by South Africans, Australians, New Zealanders and Americans—generally university or teaching institutions of various types for study purposes. He feels that the present collection of 48 pieces gathered over a period of approximately 18 months will go the same way.

The first exhibition of south Italian wares he organized two years ago on the same principle—small collection, carefully catalogued with scholarly entries, accompanied by illustrated leaflets, and sold out within the first three days. He says the same will happen again which explains why he holds exhibitions that last only 10 days. In fact, by the time the exhibition opens, many pieces have already been virtually bought by the numerous overseas institutions and collectors who receive copies of the brochure.

His interest lies exclusively in antiquity down to the end of the Roman Empire. Geographically it ranges from the Near East and Egypt to Greek, Roman and Celtic. He has been holding regular exhibitions every two months.

Mr. Ede's mailing system is perhaps his greatest claim to originality. He founded the Folio Society, which specialized in limited-edition books. Fifteen years ago he decided to diversify the activities of his company and created a sister firm, Folio Fine Art Society.

The idea was to offer to the public of collectors from the provinces or even distant countries interested in his fine books a choice of antiquities at low prices. This meant reaching a public which had not played a role on the art market primarily for geographical reasons.

What do you do if you want to buy antiquities in Newcastle, England or New Orleans? If you are not a rich man you could perhaps afford an eye-baked jug with red-shaded body at £80, but not a weekly or even monthly fare to the London or New York auction room.

This would have been dismissed by traditional antique dealers. For they thought that they knew that well-heeled collectors would never buy from a catalogue but would have to see and handle an object first.

Mr. Ede's method, however, proved workable because he did not try to reach metropolitan collectors first but those who had no other source.

The Folio Fine Art Society expanded fast to the point of overshadowing the publishing firm. Two years ago, Mr. Ede and his associates—the firm had a section of antiquities, another of old prints and lithographs, etc.—closed down the firm, parted, and

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The pelike, which is the showpiece in the exhibition of pottery at Charles Ede's in London.



Mr. Ede opened his new gallery on Brook Street to exploit the idea to the full and devote himself entirely to antique dealing.

His taste for fine publication reflects itself in his catalogues. His introductions, however short, read like well-written articles giving in compact and clear form the historical background required to set the objects in perspective. The reader will be told how the Greeks founded their first colonies in Italy and Sicily during the second half of the 8th century BC and how until the mid-5th century the colonists remained so closely tied to the mother country that they depended on imports for their pottery. In the current catalogue, he will read about the first Athenian painter who actually settled in Italy and is not known by name but is identifiable from his style—the so-called Pisticci Painter represented by a large water jar or hydria, 24.4 centimeters high in the show. A detailed commentary of the scene describes two women standing on either side of a vase on which an enigmatic owl is perched. And that perhaps will induce him to pay the £850 asked in spite of the repairs and "some restora-

tion," as the catalogue puts it. Mr. Ede's literary taste, I suspect, often commands his actual choice of pieces.

The showpiece in the exhibition is a pelike, or two-handled vase, 24.7 centimeters high. It shows "(a) Orestes about to murder Aegisthus while Clytemnestra looks on in despair and (b) three young men wearing the himation." The scene taken from the Orestes is a favorite with Greek vase painters but had never been recorded previously on a vase from Lucania—far to the south in the boot of Italy.

Acknowledgments properly made to university professors who have made the scholarly contributions—in this case, Prof. A. D. Trendall and bibliographical references to the latest scholarly publications on the subject leave no doubt in the layman's mind. After that he can only feel he gets a lot for his £1,500.

The modern taste for precision is thus fully satisfied. Mr. Ede's familiarity with the bibliography's obsession for detail thus helped him carve himself out a comfortable and original position in the dealing world.

etched line, pattern insets, raised relief form being used to convey the shock effect of a townscape in destructive upheaval.

The modernized St. Gilles Cultural Center shelters other exhibitions, including works by American artists living in Belgium: poster art; photographs of American scenes and people by Belgian photographer André Crombette; superb studies of black urban life jumping with vitality in the seedy surroundings of city ghettos; and a cheerful folklore show of genial giants from Belgian carnival processions to lend a little local color among the foreign imports.

Dark metal sculptures by Harold Cousins are dramatically placed against whitewashed walls. Closely piled bronze and copper plaques densely bunched together present deliberately varied patina tones; as the blade shapes build up unevenly into sharp-edged constructions; a lateral piece with widespread wings composed of horizontal plaques linked in different layers by thin, short skulls built up into the structure itself; a tall, freestanding column of interlaced rods takes the eye upward.

Painting on Silk. Batik panels by Jinx Clark drape the walls, her designs painted onto silk brought in from Hong Kong. One problem with batik paintings is the tendency of wax to soften and spread under hot spotlighting; the artist has hung these on heavier bakels than standard, tacked the silk so that it holds its stiffness.

The Clark batiks are becoming more painterly, moving away from the decorative craft label. In this show, panels of a dark-skinned torso topped by a smooth mound of black hair draped over a sofa back, the figurative element just barely emerging from the seductive flow of pure form, stand as paintings in their own right.

The third American artist in the group, Lucille Herman, is young and this is her first show. Her work, though preliminary, has not reached a standard where it can be fairly judged beside these sculptures and batiks. One or two of the monotypes, and a

boss whose killer missed Slaughter while doing in some of Slaughter's friends. "Even within its own terms, as latter-day cinema of sheer entertainment concocted out of conspicuous violence, facile sex, with-it locales and a theme of vengeance pitting a loner against the mob and crooked cops, 'Slaughter's Big Ripoff' must be judged third-rate," says Van Gelder.

"Slaughter's Big Ripoff" falls short of inventiveness of plot and originality of style, says Lawrence Van Gelder. "It belongs to the class of movie that seems to offer itself for judgment in terms of body count, quarts of gore expended, variety of weaponry, number of panes of glass shattered, excellence in portrayal of death throes and destruction of automobiles," he writes. Directed by Gordon Douglas, the film tells the story of how Slaughter (Jim Brown) wreaks vengeance on Duncan (Ed McMahon), the mob

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## THE GALLERIES

## London

Bronze, Silver & Gold, Alvin Gallery, 9 Grafton Street, London W. 1, to Sept. 14.

This show commemorates the amalgamation of metal foundries Morris Singer of England and Susse of France. It is an excellent collection of sculpture by those for whom they cast. It includes work by Hepworth, Guino, Ayrton, John Reynolds, Frank Cress, Paulown, Mannon, Artigas and Chadwick.

Georgiana Saffron, Reeves Stand, Do It Yourself Exhibition, Empire Hall, Olympia, London W. 14, to Sept. 15.

Previewed at the ICA, these batiks may be divided into "pure" and "applied," the pure being splendidly colored panels, which owe something to the artist's training as a stained-glass designer; the applied being more boldly worked compositions made up into stunning gowns.

Terry Durham and Bahar Khanna, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 38 Chiltern St., London W. 1, to Sept. 15.

Both the painters in this complementary show are veteran exhibitors. Both have a marked command of the subtleties of color, but Durham tends to abstract and highly textured work, while Khanna is a smooth, romantic figurationalist.

Maud Sumner, Drian Galleries, 5/7 Forrester Place, Marble Arch, London W. 2, to Sept. 21.

Inspired by a recent journey to the Namib Desert in South-West Africa, this collection of recent paintings is subtitled by the artist "Growing Through Silence and Space." As one would infer, these are paintings of open spaces of sand and water, with mere suggestions of human passage. The best of them well convey man's fear of and fascination with nature at its most elemental.

Dad and Ernest Procter and Maxwell Armfield, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond St., London W. 1, to Sept. 23.

Influenced chiefly by contemporary Spanish and Mexican realists, this Scottish painter, whose first London show this is, has a dark and sinister vision of the human animal. Satiric, apocalyptic, last judgments and hauntings are the subject matter of these strong, finely drawn oils.

Ad Dekkers, Lucy Milton Gallery, 125 Notting Hill Gate, London W. 11, to Oct. 2.

Dekkers, a Dutch geometrical abstractionist, is primarily concerned with formalism and proportion. Current reliefs include some fine wood panels with sawed divisions and aluminum constructions.

Aart Van Kruisbergen, Marjorie Farr Gallery, 285 King's Road, London S.W. 3, to Sept. 29.

This artist, who trained in his native Holland as an industrial designer as well as a painter, is

no stranger to London, having worked here for three years in the mid-1960s. Now settled in the south of France, his new paintings are very pure, not to say austere, and continue the strain originated by Léger and the Purists of Paris.

Horst Antes, Gimpel Fils Gallery, 30 Davies Street, London W. 1, to Sept. 30.

Antes's ichthyophallid-nosed and brachycephalic manikins are now unmistakable. It depends on one's temperament whether one finds them childishly appealing or monstrously abnormal. I tend to the latter view, though I must concede that these oils are exemplary in technique.

Young Painters, DAF Gallery, 72 Fulham Road, London S.W. 3, to Sept. 23.

The three young British artists concerned are Robert Radcliffe, who paints large realist oils of urban scenes, sometimes with surreal undertones; Hugh O'Donnell, working on a large scale in the abstract expressionist vein; and John Rogers, who paints small acrylics in the photo-realist manner.

Edward Marle, Portal Gallery, 16a Grafton St., London W. 1, to Sept. 29.

This fine and unusual exhibition presents the tiny monumental sculptures of Middle Eastern cylinder seals, round stamps, rings, clay tablets, etc. that served for over 2,000 years as credit card, commercial guarantee, instrument of state administration and of contracts and, internationally, of authentication on treaties. Nearly 800 of them are presented here. The extreme stylized simplification that seems so modern when the works are enlarged is, in fact, a consequence of their smallness. There is more variety here than one might expect and the minute friezes sometimes evoke a world of archetypal drama—an accomplishment that a surrealist might well have envied.

Molas of the Kuma Indians of Panama, Galerie Urubamba, 4 Rue de la Boucherie, Paris 5, to Sept. 29.

This new little gallery is devoting its first exhibition to the brilliantly colored and contrasted

cloth works of the Kuma Indians of Panama known as Molas. These works, often of a labyrinthine geometric design, are composed of a number of superimposed layers of cloth of various colors, cut out and sewn together so as to form an intricate pattern. Sometimes the pattern depicts a subject from life (a boxing match), sometimes a design without representational purpose. The items displayed strike me as being of good quality, giving a good insight into a vigorous and unfamiliar form.

Thépot, Galerie Lia Oramblier, 14 Rue Domat, Paris 5, to Sept. 29.

A small exhibition of works by Roger-François Thépot, a French artist of 48, who appears to stand somewhere at the confluence of Mondrian, Vasarely and Reinhardt. So much to indicate that it is subtle, austere, geometrical and bent upon the discovery of some sort of absolute.

Musée et Danes, Musée Rodin, 77 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7, to Sept. 30.

Some 115 sculptures and drawings devoted to the title subjects by Zadkine, Rodin, Chana Orloff, Gonzales, Fenu, Busato, Camille Claudel (sister of the poet and disciple of Rodin), Bourdelle and a number of others. There are a number of works of real quality (the artists quoted represent some of them) while many would not look out of place—unfortunately—in a suburban garden of the sort one encounters on one's way out of Paris.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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## ART IN BELGIUM: America Honored in Brussels Festival

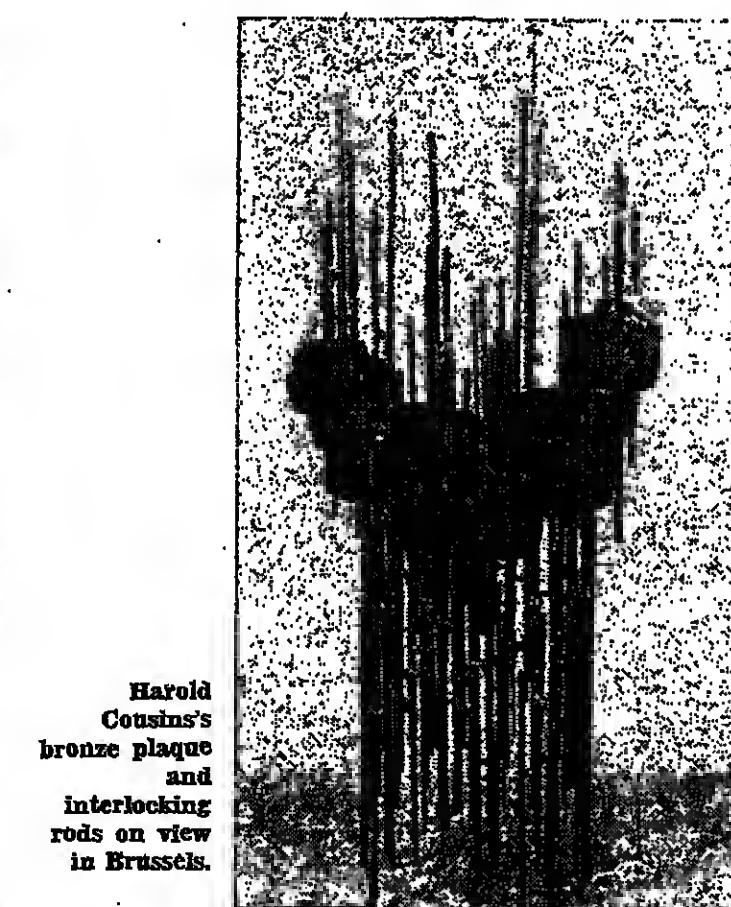
BRUSSELS, Sept. 7 (IBT).—At the core of one of the most animated areas of Brussels, American art holds a place of honor.

In the commune of St. Gilles, which surrounds Brussels's oldest entry gate, the Porte de Hal, September is festival time and each year a country or an epoch is chosen as the theme for the celebrations. This year, it's America, and both folkloric and cultural events will have an American accent all month.

Vendors in the popular open-air market on the Parvis St. Gilles launched the festivities by dressing up as Indians, cowboys, American dandies and frontier elites, to reproduce a slice of America in the last century. Stalls were decked in U.S. hunting while a band with the intriguing name of Baby Washboard et Les Hot Tabbies pounded out jazz from the podium in the middle of the market.

In a building opening right on to the marketplace, a relaxed exhibit of American books and objects has been installed. American engraver Joan Agnih, with her own atelier in Brussels, is showing with the House of "paperbacks an American bookhop specializing in English-language books.

Looming Cranes. Set on panels amid tables strewn with books about Europe by Europeans, about Europe by Americans, children's books and art books, the Agnih etchings are entirely at ease in their literary surroundings. They have the demolition of the old city of Brussels as subject and thus have special interest for those



Harold Cousins' bronze plaque and interlocking rods on view in Brussels.

concerned with the environment. Solitary walls left standing with patches of patterned paper and bright paint still intact, cranes looming over cavernous trenches, forlorn half-rows of graceful old houses marooned

among Alpine ranges of unfinished Alpine blocks, these scenes reflect the bombed-out aspect of a new capital rising out of self-inflicted wounds. These engravings are among the best work Joan Agnih has done, tacitly

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (IBT).—This is how The New York Times critic rates new films:

"Take of Dracula" as a Japanese vampire movie might have moved an intriguing variation for vampire lovers, says Roger Greenspun. But he found the film, directed by Michael Armstrong, off that idea. "All but unrecognizable that idea," he writes. "The actors are Japanese, but the clothes, the conventions, the architecture—especially the architecture—are all carried over from the West." In the movie, Dracula (actually the great

## American West To Tour E. Europe

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept. 7 (AP).—The Anson Carter Museum is sending an exhibition of American art to tour Eastern Europe.

Museum director Mitchell A. Wilder said yesterday the show, titled "The American West," is the first such tour of the Communist nations.

The year-long tour, which opens in Warsaw, also includes Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The 71 paintings, drawings, prints and bronzes include works by artists such as George Caleb Shanhahn, Frederic Remington, Charles M. Russell and the Currier and Ives artists.

The exhibition was assembled under a grant from the U.S. Information Agency.

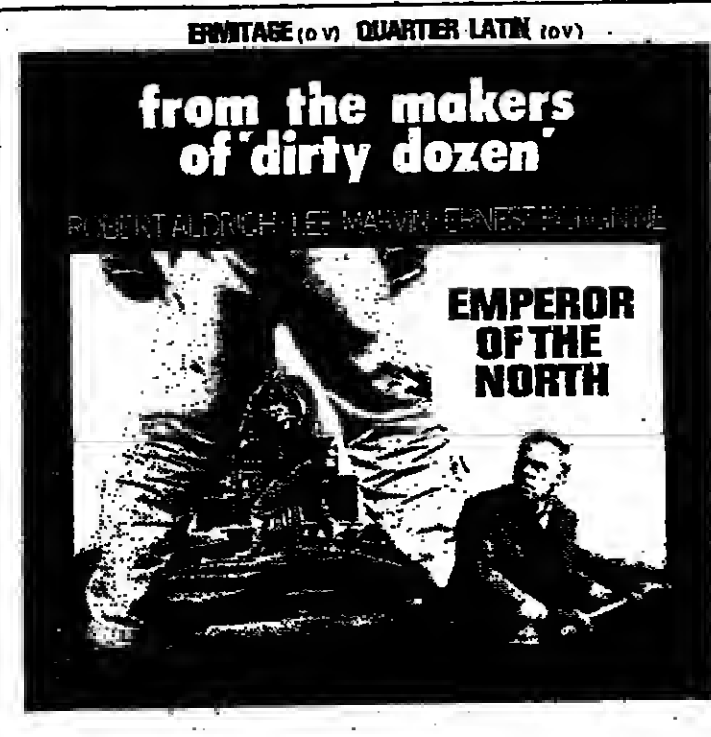
grandson of Dracula) made his way early this century to Lake Fujimi in the middle of Japan. Almost pure animal, he doesn't seduce, he growls, says Greenspun. "Akiro (Mikio Fujita), the girl he wants to get his teeth into, is at the same time chased by the vampire and accused of paranoia by her fiancé (Chosuke Takahashi), a young physician who reduces every fear to Freud. Between the predator and his prey there stands nothing much except some tangled forest, a thunderstorm and creaking doors and stairways. It is as if the whole mystique of repulsive attraction were being reduced to a collection of studio props."

"Slaughter's Big Ripoff" falls short of inventiveness of plot and originality of style, says Lawrence Van Gelder. "It belongs to the class of movie that seems to offer itself for judgment in terms of body count, quarts of gore expended, variety of weaponry, number of panes of glass shattered, excellence in portrayal of death throes and destruction of automobiles," he writes. Directed by Gordon Douglas, the film tells the story of how Slaughter (Jim Brown) wreaks vengeance on Duncan (Ed McMahon), the mob

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—1973— Stocks and						—1973— Stocks and						—1973— Stocks and					
High, Low, Div. in \$ P/E						High, Low, Div. in \$ P/E						High, Low, Div. in \$ P/E					
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## U.S. Officials Optimistic On Tokyo Trade Talks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Senior Nixon administration officials are optimistic that the forthcoming talks on Tokyo on the reform of world trade will not be "simply ceremonial or produce a confrontation."

## IMF Panel Fails to Reach Reform Pact

By Carl Gewirtz  
PARIS, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Deputies of the Committee of 20 failed today to bridge disagreements over how to reform the international monetary system.

After three days of meetings here, the deputies, in effect, agreed that the problems are political issues that must be referred back to the finance ministers and treasury secretaries who make up the committee.

Committee chairman Jeremy Morse, at a press conference held three hours behind schedule following the group's decision to go into overtime in a vain effort to make progress, said the meetings were "tough going."

Putting the best possible face on it, he added that the difficulty "fits this stage of the negotiations." Although he said that the group had "reached agreement on some points," he refused to be specific, saying that it would be "inappropriate."

Virtually the entire three-day period was devoted to aspects of how to persuade countries running balance-of-payments surpluses to take steps to move into equilibrium and how and under what conditions the dollar could be converted into other assets.

There was no discussion of such other key issues as what to do with the billions of dollars currently held by central banks outside the United States, the role of special drawing rights (the "paper gold" created by the International Monetary Fund) in the new system, or the role gold is to play.

On the questions of convertibility and balance-of-payments adjustment, Mr. Morse said that more detailed studies need to be done to assess what impact various proposals would actually have.

President Nixon's special representative for trade negotiations, William Eberle, told a news conference here yesterday that the United States considers the Tokyo meeting, being held from Sept. 12 through 14, as "a political rallying point to set the course for trade negotiations."

Mr. Eberle noted there are still two unresolved issues facing the Tokyo cabinet-level conference. The first concerns the extent to which trade expansion and reform talks should be linked to progress in the monetary reform negotiations; the second is related to the nature of the draft concerning special attention to the trade problems of the least developed countries.

Not Major Issues  
But Mr. Eberle and his colleagues expressed their belief that these problems are not major issues and can be resolved without too much difficulty.

Privately, some White House sources said that few countries would wish to hold up progress in the monetary reform talks while waiting to see how the trade talks were developing.

Mr. Eberle himself noted the U.S. desire to improve the international economic system—including trade, monetary, investment, military procurement—and described the U.S. position as not being very far apart from that of the Common Market on the trade-monetary link.

Easy Solution  
Earlier this year some members of the EEC—especially France—were trying success in the Tokyo trade talks to U.S. willingness to intervene in foreign exchange markets to support the dollar.

The fact that the New York Federal Reserve Bank has been intervening in the markets in a fairly modest way since July 10 is likely to make the small differences on the trade-monetary link a minor and easily solved issue, some U.S. officials argue.

These same officials also believe that the developing countries will recognize the validity of the U.S. argument that a new monetary system coupled with more liberalized trade will benefit the developing countries more than the leading industrial countries.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Rowntree Sets Cocoa-Trading Loss

Rowntree Macintosh Ltd. says the loss incurred earlier this year from dealings on the cocoa terminal (futures) market was \$20 million. The loss is higher than initially indicated. When the company first announced its cocoa market setback on July 12 it estimated the pre-tax loss at \$20 million. In a letter to shareholders, Sir Donald Rowntree, chairman, said: "This setback is severe and after several years of successful growth and expansion which have been reflected in the increasing value of the ordinary share capital it is bitterly disappointing."

Rowntree says the loss will be reduced by taxation relief in 1973 and later years and by a transfer from taxation equalization account. In addition, some of Rowntree's investments have been sold. They include, as previously disclosed, the company's holding of shares of Northern Foods Ltd., the sale of which realized about \$5 million. Rowntree says the board is satisfied the company has sufficient working capital.

### Texasgulf to Appeal Court Ruling

Texasgulf Inc. will make an immediate appeal against U.S. District Court Judge Woodrow Seals' decision in the litigation with Canada Development Corp. Judge Seals declined to enjoin Canada Development, which is owned by the Canadian government, from making its tender offer for 10 million shares of Texasgulf. The bid was opposed by Texasgulf, which claimed that the tender offer, among other things, violated anti-trust laws. The judge ruled that the tender offer was legal but said it should be amended in one minor instance.

### New U.S. Construction Rises

Newly contracted U.S. construction rose 15 percent in July from a year earlier, according to a division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co.

Hitachi Ltd. expects an increase of 30 percent in consolidated net profit for the fiscal year ending March 31, compared with last year's \$302 million. Net sales are likely to rise 20 percent from \$4.9 billion, the company says. The rate of increase in net profit will be larger than that of net sales because Hitachi has been shifting the center of its business to universal industrial machinery and electronic products, whose inventory turnover is faster, from heavy electric manufacturing.

### France to Ease Rules on Funds

The French government has approved a draft bill relaxing the rules governing French closed-end funds that have been in force since 1945. Under the bill, which has to be approved by parliament, closed-end funds will be authorized to acquire up to 10 percent of the shares or bonds issued by a corporation. The previous limit was 5 percent. Holdings in a corporation can also correspond to 10 percent of the resources of a fund, instead of 5 percent, while the ceiling of mortgage bills in their portfolio will be reduced to 5 percent from 10 percent. The bill will be authorized to hold government bonds or government-guaranteed securities without limitation.

### Nixon to Urge U.S. Firms to Boost Exports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary George Shultz said today President Nixon will hold a meeting at the White House to discuss export expansion with about 250 representatives of the country's major exporters.

The meeting will be held on Oct. 11, he told a White House press briefing, and the administration would be pointing out to the exporters how competitive U.S. products have become around the world.

The aim of the meeting, he indicated, would be to urge the exporters to take advantage of this fact.

### House Votes to Grant Nixon Authority to Control Exports

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The House of Representatives has voted to give President Nixon broad new authority to control exports of materials and commodities.

The new authority, given in a 230-133 vote yesterday, would allow the President to put on controls to protect the domestic economy from excessive drain of scarce materials or commodities or to reduce the serious inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand.

The current law limits the use of controls to reducing scarcity and inflation, rather than one or the other.

### Italy Has Deficits in Foreign Trade, Payments Sheets

ROME, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—Italy had a trade deficit of 32.5 billion lire (roughly \$97.6 million) in June, compared with a surplus in June 1972 of 25.3 billion lire, the government statistics bureau announced today.

In a separate statement, Banca d'Italia said there was a payments deficit of 124.1 billion lire in May, compared with a year-earlier surplus of 35.5 billion lire.

Imports in June totaled 1,510 billion lire, a gain of 67.8 percent from the like 1972 month. Exports rose 28.3 percent to 1,190 billion lire.

The sharp gain in both imports and exports was due to the ending of strikes, mainly those in the metal-working sector and among customs guards.

For the first half, imports totaled 7,130 billion lire, a gain of 32.4 percent from the like 1972 period. Exports rose 6.4 percent to 5,590 billion lire.

This produced a trade deficit of 1,540 billion lire, compared with a deficit of 135.5 billion lire in the first half of 1972.

Government economic analysts say that the rise in imports should not be thought alarming because a large proportion of it was accounted for by imports of machinery and other items that indicate a general strengthening in the Italian economy and increased business confidence.

### U.S. Export Plan Shelved

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The Senate Finance Committee has shelved an ambitious plan to provide up to \$3 billion in cheap loans to U.S. exporters selling to poor countries.

The panel decided in a closed-door session today to shelve the proposed U.S. export development credit fund proposal and to consider it later as part of overall trade legislation.

Earlier this year the House had killed a similar plan to set up a special bank for long-term loans at 3 percent interest rates for U.S. companies exporting to less developed nations.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the export development credit fund as part of its foreign aid measure, and sent the proposed new bank project to the Finance Committee for further review.

### Official Resigns At U.K. Leyland

LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The managing director of the giant British Leyland vehicle group resigned yesterday following a management shake-up.

### Price Boost On Crude Oil Said Needed

### Arab Minister Calls Pact 'Dead or Dying'

BEIRUT, Sept. 7 (UPI).—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, has said in an interview that the major agreement on prices between oil producers and oil companies was "dead or dying" and would have to be substantially revised.

Mr. Yamani's comment, in an exclusive interview given to the newsletter Middle East Economic Survey and published today, referred to the Tehran agreement which regulates "posted" prices for crude oil.

"There should be a sizable lump sum increase in posted prices... so as to permit them to resume their function as realistic reference prices," Mr. Yamani said.

Oil producing countries calculate the tax payable by oil companies from the posted price. Any increase will mean, eventually, consumers must pay higher prices for petroleum products.

The Tehran agreement was negotiated between the oil companies and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in February, 1971. It is scheduled to run until the end of 1975.

### Minister Sees Japan Ready For National Incomes Policy

TOKYO, Sept. 7 (AP-DJ).—Japan has reached the point where consumers, workers and industrialists could consider adoption of a national incomes policy, Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi said today.

This would be the type where wage increases would be linked to productivity gains rather than the kind where wages and prices would be subject to direct controls, he told foreign newsmen in answer to a question.

Mr. Aichi said he is not certain that productivity gains can keep pace with wage gains, which are expected to rise about 20 percent this year.

In answer to other questions, Mr. Aichi said:

• It is too early to know whether Japan's overall balance of payments will post a deficit for 1973, but the recent decline in foreign exchange reserves will continue.

• The United States will run trade surpluses with Japan on a customs clearance basis for the foreseeable future.

• The U.S. proposal that trade sanctions be imposed on countries with chronic balance of payments surpluses is too rigid, especially if movements of foreign exchange reserves are used as a single indicator of chronic surplus. A flexible system based on consultations should be used.

• Current calm conditions on foreign exchange markets have been attained by mutual cooperation and understanding of the countries involved. Mr. Aichi said it would be more desirable to institutionalize this situation in a system of stable but adjustable exchange rates, which might be stabilized around reformed special drawing rights whose value had been enhanced to make them more attractive reserve assets.

### U.S. Jobless Rate Hits 4.8 Percent In Latest Month

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP).—The nation's unemployment rate, after declining for two months, edged up slightly in August as the economy continued to cool, the government said today.

The Labor Department said the number of workers without jobs last month numbered about 4.3 million on a seasonally-adjusted basis, or about 4.8 percent of the work force.

At the same time, total employment in the country held to a seasonally-adjusted level of 84.4 million. It was the second straight month in which employment did not increase.

The nation's economy has cooled off from the extremely fast growth rate of more than 9 percent during the first three months of the year. Just how fast the economy is growing now will be revealed in a report next month, but economists believe it is about 4 percent.



Sheikh Ahmed Yamani.

prices as a result of rising demand for crude," Mr. Yamani said.

In addition to the lump-sum increase, Mr. Yamani said, the Tehran agreement also should be revised to maintain posted prices above actual prices at all times.

The Tehran agreement allowed for a 2.5 percent increase in prices each year to account for inflation, but Mr. Yamani said it should be amended "to reflect more realistically current rates of worldwide price inflation."

OPREC has scheduled an extraordinary meeting in Vienna for Sept. 15 to discuss the Tehran agreement.

Immediately after the meeting, OPEC representatives will inform oil companies of the decisions taken by the oil ministers of the producing countries.

"If we fail to obtain the cooperation of the oil companies in amending the Tehran price agreement, we would have to exercise our rights on our own," Mr. Yamani warned.

### Reserve Requirements Raised On Large-Denomination CDs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (UPI).—The Federal Reserve Board said today it is increasing its marginal reserve requirements on large denomination certificates of deposit to 11 percent from 8 percent, effective Sept. 20.

The board said the action was taken "to curb the rapid expansion in bank credit."

Unless the Fed takes similar action raising the reserve requirement on Eurodollar borrowings, U.S. banks can be expected to begin to repatriate foreign-held dollars, at least temporarily.

The reserve requirement on Eurodollars is currently 8 percent, and this more attractive rate will now offset the slightly higher cost of borrowing Eurodollars than similar CDs.

Borrowing Eurodollars would have a positive effect on the U.S. balance of payments as long as the funds remained here and would show up as a drain as they were repaid.

The Federal Reserve said total bank loans have increased at an annual rate of more than 20 percent since the middle of this year and loans to business firms have increased even more rapidly.

On May 18, the board imposed an 8 percent marginal reserve requirement—the regular 3 percent plus a supplemental 5 percent—on further increases in time deposits of \$100,000 and over and bank-related commercial paper.

The 11 percent requirement will apply to increases in the level of affected deposits since the week ending May 18. Since that time commercial banks have increased their holdings of large CDs, bank related commercial paper and finance bills by about \$15 billion.

This increase means banks with these deposits would be required to maintain about \$450 million in additional reserve requirements. Member banks will be required to maintain the 11 percent marginal reserve requirement during the week of Oct. 4-10, based on deposit levels of two weeks earlier (the week of Sept. 20-26).

## Stocks Drop On Technical Turnaround

### Decline Is the First In Past Four Sessions

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (NYT).—Stock prices settled back to finish lower on average today but advancing issues outnumbered declines for the 11th consecutive session.

The Dow Jones industrial average traded in a narrow down-side range and closed 2.41 points lower at 898.65. The past four sessions, however, produced gains and thus the results for the immediate post-Labor Day period, considered crucial by some, were considered quite encouraging by bulls.

Profit-taking in many of the recently strong issues was evident today but there was no hint of selling. Volume subsided to 14.93 million shares.

The NYSE composite index ended at its lowest level for the day at 56.12, down 0.14. At 10:30 it showed a small gain but then retreated and was 0.10 to 0.14 lower throughout the afternoon.

Advancing issues totaled 795 today while those declining totaled 606. This margin of 189 was substantially lower than yesterday's 463.

Getty Oil advanced 3 1/4 to 125 1/2. The company said a subsidiary was involved in a uranium discovery in Australia.

Phillips Petroleum fell 1/4 to 54 3/4. It was the subject of adverse comment in a published report.

Also in retreat were IBM, down 2 1/8 to 296 1/8; Lubrizol, down 1 5/8 to 46 3/8; Avon Products, down 1 1/2 to 105 1/2; Schering-Plough, down 1 1/8 to 71 3/8; Burroughs, down 1 1/2 to 321 1/8; and Squibb Corp., down 1 3/8 to 91.

Tonka Corp., which opened late, scored a gain of 1 7/8 to 20 1/8. A company official said he knew of no reason for the stock's advance.

Reeco Corp., which had been delayed at the outset by an order imbalance, finished ahead 2 1/4 to 24.

Tektronix Inc., which reported improved quarterly earnings, rose 1 5/8 to 45 1/2.

Laggett & Myers gained 2 1/4 to 36 7/8. Getty Oil was up 2 1/4 to 125 1/2 and Cerro Corp. added 1 1/8 to 15 1/8. Cerro said it is making a public tender offer for 500,000 shares of the own common stock at \$15 a share.

Baytek Cigars rose 1 to 10 3/4. Company directors voted a 2-for-1 stock split.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex index rose 0.63 to 101.88, while advances topped declines 594 to 358.

Robinsone, the strongest feature on the most active list, climbed 1 5/8 to 25 3/4. It said it expects to report fiscal 1973 per-share earnings of \$1.50, compared with 73 cents the year before.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ index of industrial stocks gained 0.65 to 101.94.

Government bonds ended the day with fresh rises of up to 1/2 points. The advance among corporates was somewhat slower, with gains ranging to 3/4 point among the newest issues.

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**One Dollar---**  
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here Sept. 7, 1973.

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
ster. 10 per 100	2,140	2,140	—
Belg. 25 (A)	37.97	37.96	+0.01
Belg. 25 (B)	37.97	37.96	+0.01
Denmark mark	1,434	1,433	+0.01
Swiss franc	2,083	2,082	+0.01
Yen 100	33.28	33.23	+0.05
Fr. 100 (A)	4,323	4,323	—
Fr. 100 (B)	4,323	4,323	—
Gold	2,083	2,082	+0.01
Irish pound	4.20	4.20	—
Italy 100	561.0	561.0	—
Italy 100	561.0	561.0	—
Sw. krona	16.23	16.23	—
Sw. krona	16.23	16.23	—
Sw. krona	16.23	16.23	—
Sw. krona	16.23	16.23	—

Percentages change against the pound from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

At Free, At Commercial.

**Official Resigns At U.K. Leyland**  
LONDON, Sept. 7 (Reuters).—The managing director of the giant British Leyland vehicle group resigned yesterday following a management shake-up.

Press reports said the official, 46-year-old George Turnbull, had tendered his resignation after losing a boardroom struggle over a major reorganization plan.

The resignation comes at a time when the company—Britain's only major independent car firm and the nation's biggest exporter—is losing an increasing share of the home market to foreign manufacturers.

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## Stock Exchange Trading

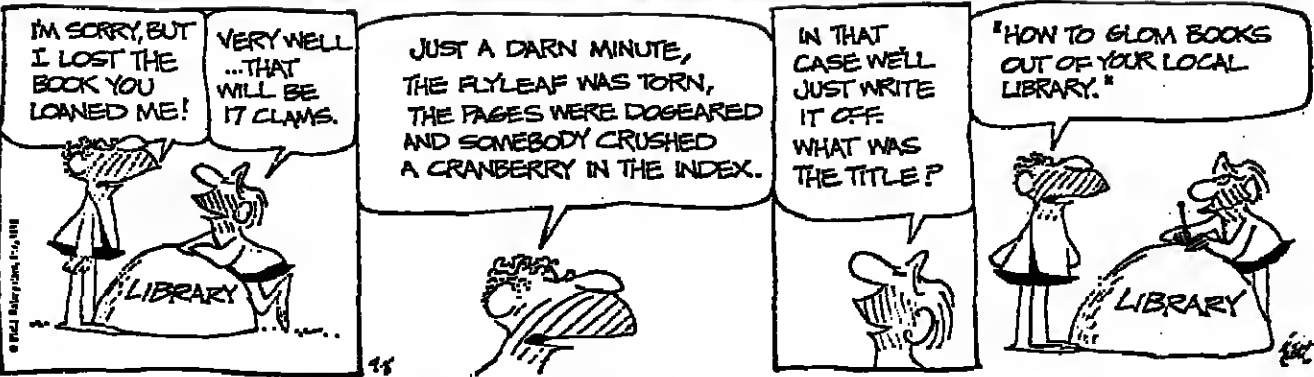
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PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



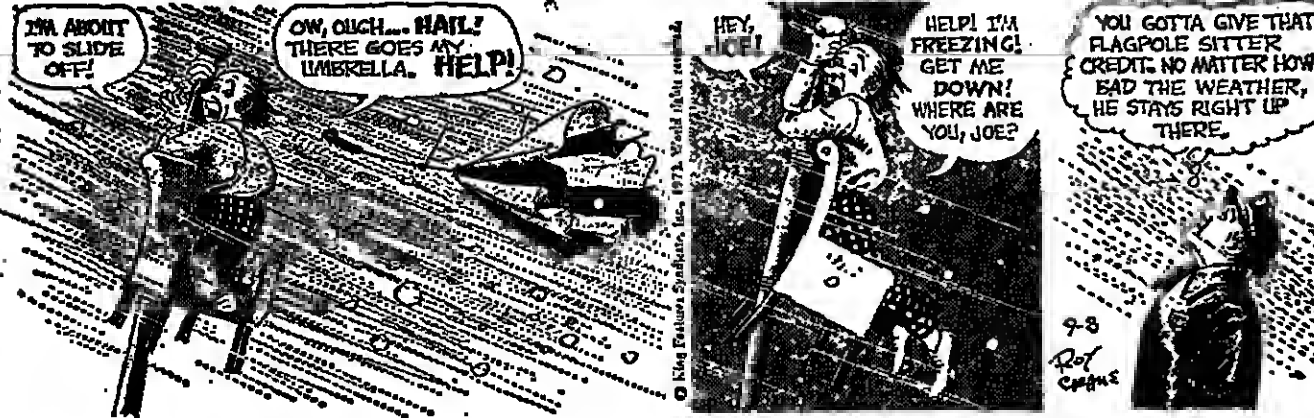
B.E.E.T.L.E. BAILEY



MISS PEACH



H.U.Z. SAWYER



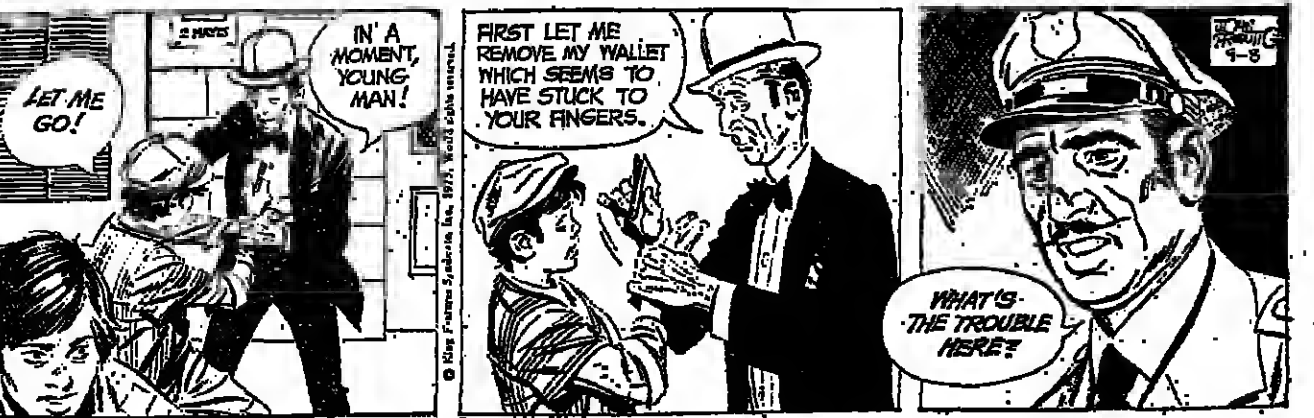
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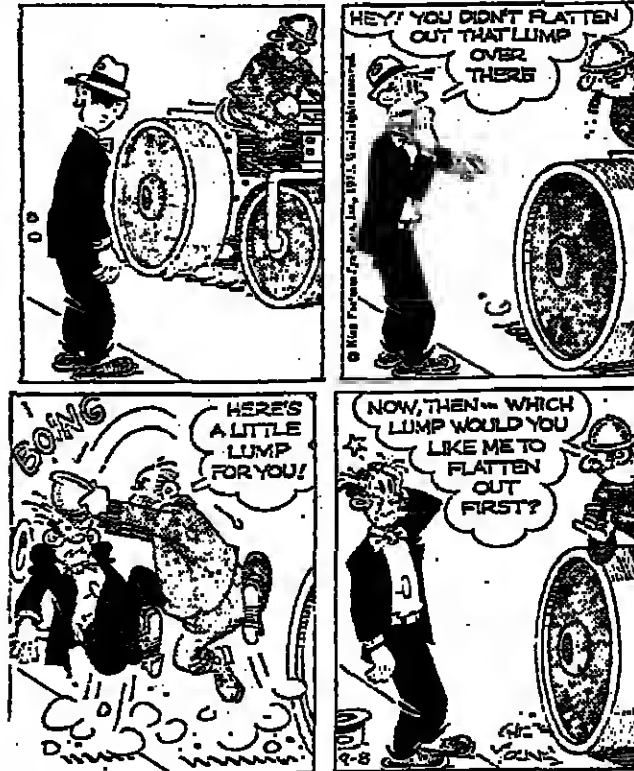
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(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: LADLE FAIRY TEMPER CARBON

Answer: Sounds as though the criminal was not a woman—THE "MALE-FACTOR"

# BOOKS

## THE ONION FIELD

By Joseph Wambaugh. The Delacorte Press. 427 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by James Conway

On a Saturday night in March, 1969, two Los Angeles policemen (Hollywood Division) were kidnapped by a pair of unlikely armed robbers and driven to a remote onion field, where one of the policemen was shot in the mouth.

The events surrounding this bizarre execution, and its aftermath, altered the lives of a score of people. It burgeoned into the longest criminal proceeding in California history—filling nearly 45,000 pages of transcript—and became a parody of crime and punishment, human intercourse and institutions. For Joseph Wambaugh, Los Angeles cop and author of two popular novels, "The New Centurions" and "The Blue Knight," man's most outrageous act provides an aperture through which he views some of the darker corners of our land, and constructs from fact a complex story of tragic proportions. Murder, in this book, arises from thwarted desires and anguished misunderstanding, setting in motion a process of atonement more demonic than just.

The murderer is Gregory Powell, the essential "institutional man." The oldest child of a dance band musician and a domineering, hypochondriac mother, Powell steals his first car when he is 16, enjoys life in prison—and by the time he is 18, wishes to remain there. "He discovered it was easier to get in than to stay in."

The next 10 years are spent rebounding between the street and various penal institutions, homosexual and heterosexual affairs, psychotherapy and a period when he is so insane he chews lesions in his own wrists. He never loses his desire to belong to something stable. He refers to himself, his statistics wife and his partner in crime as "a little family." His moods vary from effete cajolery to homicidal rage.

"Give him a gun," says his mulatto partner, Jimmy Smith, "and he could scare the—outa anybody with his weird looks and those eyes." Smith is a bastard, an ex-con who grew up hustling in Los Angeles' Skid Row. Early on, he decided to be a follower. "Just let Number One think he is Number One... and he has all the headaches and ends up doing what Jimmy wants him to do." Jimmy agrees to carry an automatic pistol he does not know how to operate. He and Powell career around the city, sticking up liquor stores with all the aplomb of heavies out of a Mack Sennett film. The fact that these two losers eventually murder Sam Chapman, the young intellectual cop who, like them, believes and once planned to be a doctor, seems as inevitable as it is obscene.

The effect of the night of terror on Campbell's partner, Karl Hettinger, provides the unifying theme of recrimination and decline in "The Onion Field." Although the L.A. Police Department stages a lavish funeral of Campbell, including bagpipes, it is suggested that he and Hettinger proved incompetent. Hettinger—a model cop and family man—was tacitly accused of cowardice. His growing sense of guilt affects him emotionally and physically, until he is unable to function as a policeman or as a husband. He begins to shoplift compulsively, is dismissed from the force with no offer of psychiatric assistance, and for a time is denied a pension. He narrowly escapes his own suicidal impulses. One of the men who later reviewed his case for the department made the astute observation that "the archetypal police mentality and the psychopathic mind were both utterly unable to identify with their victim in this case."

The trial of Powell and Smith develops into a legal marathon that lasts seven years, during which time the victims are forgotten or discarded. The proceedings are prolonged by mistrials, courtroom squabbles (featuring such operators as Irving Kanarek, the lawyer who later defended Manson). They are further prolonged by the Escobedo and Miranda decisions. Half a dozen judges are frustrated. One dies of a heart attack.

Finally, the abolition of the death penalty in California spurs Smith and Powell from the gas chamber together. They become lovers in San Quentin, and fall in love in the institutional society they will enjoy for many years. Powell eventually represents himself in court, calling upon his parents and friends to testify in his behalf. It is his finest (and the system's most grotesque) hour.

Wambaugh is obviously indebted to Truman Capote—who, in 1965, demonstrated his skill in applying a novelist's technique to a true-crime narrative. Both "In Cold Blood" and "The Onion Field" involved a prodigious amount of research, and are equally compelling. Wambaugh takes greater liberties with his characters and he lacks Capote's neatness. But in terms of scope, revealed depth of character, and dramatic coherence, this is the more ambitious book.

"The Onion Field" is not just about murder and its punishment; it is about failure, a more universal theme. Here adults fail to communicate with their children, or each other, institutions fail to serve and protect. Modest ambitions are rarely achieved. There is grim irony in the fact that Karl Hettinger, at last becomes the farmer he always dreamed of being only through emotional transformation, and works only a few miles from that fatal onion field.

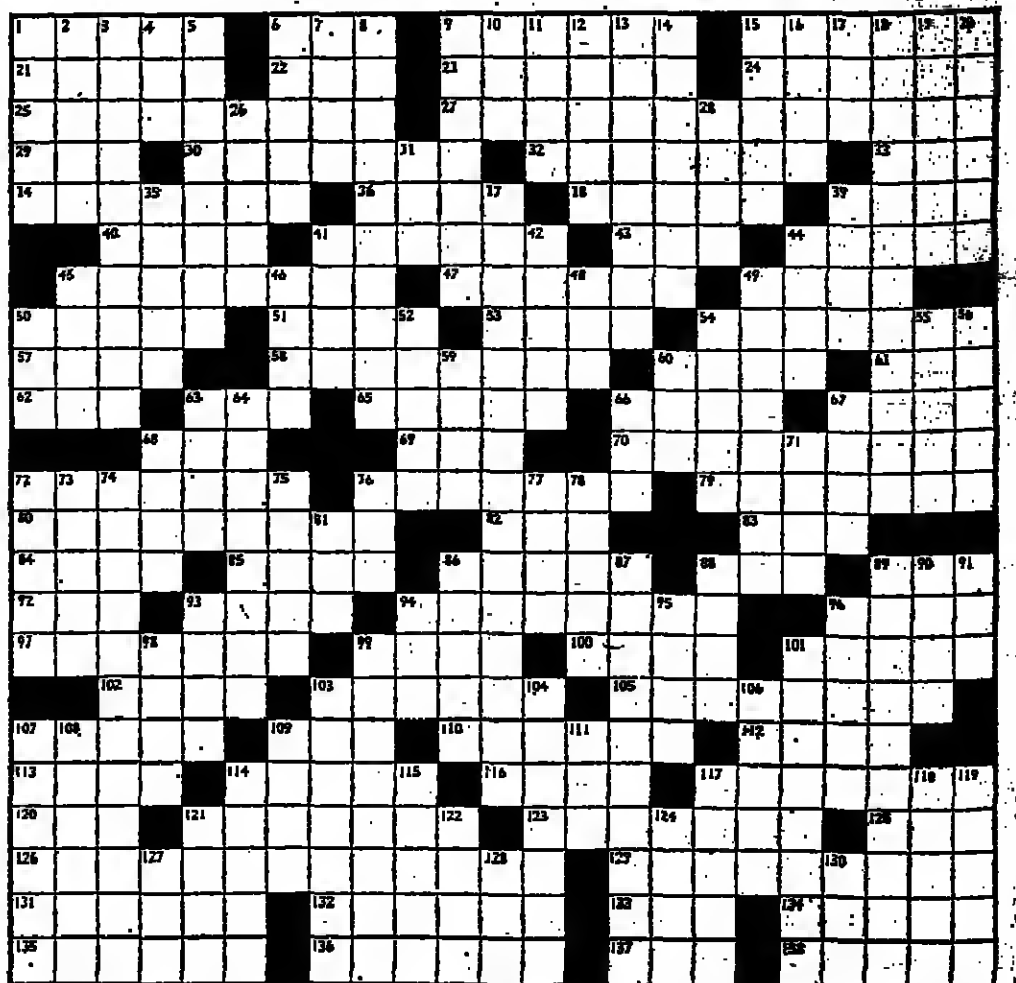
It is a bleak landscape, where characters are pushed and shoved about by forces beyond their control or comprehension. The time and the people who belong to it are saved from absurdity only by the compassion with which they are viewed. With his third book, Wambaugh convincingly demonstrates that he belongs to the tradition of Dreiser and Faulkner—constructing, from a gut-level, well-observed detail, unspectacular and often squalid lives that among the concrete freeways, the bright, tawdry stages, the false science, brutality and bourgeois decency of a society set on the edge of America.

James Conway is the author of "Such Good Friends" and "Judge: The Life and Times of Leander Perez," to be published this fall.

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# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

PAR FOR THE COURSE—By Gladys V. Miller



- ACROSS**
- 1 Star Jewels
  - 6 Tire
  - 9 Wife of Mohammed
  - 13 Patch
  - 21 Nile city
  - 23 Decr
  - 30 No more
  - 34 "To a better than neither"
  - 37 Wedge products
  - 38 Traffic hazards
  - 39 Time period
  - 40 "Bliss" author
  - 42 Only or Kennedy
  - 43 Tech school
  - 44 Socks
  - 46 One in bean
  - 48 Armas
  - 49 French city
  - 50 Kind of bug or market
  - 61 Thunders
  - 62 Mailbox sounds
  - 64 Little Chemist
  - 67 Bandman Herb
  - 68 Search widely
  - 69 Agreement
  - 71 "Knox" author
  - 73 Seven or high
  - 84 Dutch on social
  - 87 Miss Chase
  - 88 Human
  - 89 Structures
  - 90 Surnames or tobacco
  - 91 Aquatic animal
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  - 93 Things said during a physical
  - 94 Era or Magda
  - 95 Hired peddler
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  - 98 High note
  - 99 Thrice: Prefix
- DOWN**
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  - 11 Traditional storm haven
  - 12 Reporters: Abbr.
  - 15 News item
  - 17 Enquiry unit in physics
  - 18 Broadway musical
  - 19 Lilies in Spain
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  - 26 Swiss Dile
  - 31 U.S. agency
  - 32 Yiddish gossip
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  - 51 Certain words
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  - 53 Higher: Ger.
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  - 55 Soviet range
  - 56 Identifying feature
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